

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES.

VOL. II.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1894.

NO. 35.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wholesale Summary of the News of the Week Gathered from Every Quarter.

Deaths are reported from the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

The California Mid-winter exposition is now in full blast.

Twenty-one millionaires have residences at Colorado Springs.

The Bell Telephone Company will increase its capital stock to \$500,000,000.

The Harry Hill forgery case is causing considerable excitement at Georgia's capital.

A Federal prison is to be built in the South and Atlanta thinks she has a claim on it.

It is claimed that gold, silver and lead have all been discovered in one hill in Ross County, O.

The Washington Club, of Tacoma, has made an offer of \$50,000 for the Corbett-Jackson fight.

Gen. John B. Gordon received an ovation at the hands of Confederate veterans at New Orleans last week.

A new mint is to be built at Philadelphia. The proposed site will cost \$800,000. The new mint will cost about \$1,200,000.

Hunters in the vicinity of Columbus, Ga., killed 814 doves in one day recently. The highest score made by one man was 111.

The Law and Order League at Jacksonville have announced that they will prosecute those taking part in the Corbett-Mitchell fight from Judge Clark down.

A report is received from Honma, La., to the effect that the light house on Timolier island had tumbled down, having been undermined by the gulf current.

Congressional elections held in New York in fourteenth and fifteenth districts resulted in the election of the republican candidate in the former and the democratic in the latter.

At least 50,000 people greeted champion Jim Corbett's return to New York city. Corbett is going to Europe, and after his fight with Peter Jackson, says he will retire from the ring.

Three patients in the Cook county, Ill., hospital were found to have small pox and were removed to the post house. There are now about ninety patients in the Chicago smallpox hospital.

A grave yard was sold in Chattanooga last week. The plot of ground contained ten acres and brought \$1000. It was sold by order of the chancery court, but will not be utilized for other purposes.

Hon. John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers of America, says that the direct cause of the Pittsburg mining riots was starvation. The miners hold the operators responsible for that condition.

There was one woman attired in men's clothes who saw the Corbett-Mitchell fight. It is said she was accompanied by the son of a wealthy Montgomery, Ala., banker. The woman was from Kentucky.

Brady, one of the train robbers who recently took part in robbing an Iron Mountain train at Ophidian, Ark., at which time Conductor McNally was killed, has been tried on both charges and found guilty and will hang.

At Vineland, near Mason City, W. Va., four young women with hearts full of indignation took Archer Keller out of his bed and gave him a good horsewhipping for making indecent proposals to a young lady of the community.

John L. Sullivan is at a hotel at Bridgeport, Conn., suffering from a badly swollen right hand. It is rumored that blood poisoning has attacked him and that his condition is such as may preclude any further fistio efforts on his part.

The injunction suit against Secretary Carlisle's issue of bonds, by Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, was heard before Judge Cox of the district supreme court on last Monday. No decision has been rendered as yet.

At Long Island City, N. Y., an application was made on Saturday for a commission to take charge of the affairs of Frederick Willet, who has recently inherited \$900,000. It was declared that Willet was an habitual drunkard. A decision has not been rendered as yet.

J. E. Clark, cashier of the Planter's Bank of Blaville, Ga., robbed the bank and then swallowed a vial of laudanum with suicidal intent. Prompt medical attention saved his life and he has made a full confession of the whole affair. He says suspicion in cotton is the cause of his crime.

Davis Miller shot and mortally wounded W. B. Meetez at Columbia, S. C. Miller was a witness for the State against parties for violating the dispensary law. It is alleged that there is a regular conspiracy in Columbia to intimidate witnesses and prevent them testifying in behalf of the State in prosecution under the dispensary law.

While lying in his bed, with his young wife on one side of him and his ten months' old babe on the other, George L. McCrum, of Huntington, Pa., pulled a revolver from under his pillow and fired a 38-caliber ball into his brain. His wife was in a faint and the babe was playing in the blood from the wound when they were discovered by neighbors.

A case of what might be called accidental suicide occurred at Toledo, O., last week. Frederick Leab thought to frighten his wife on her return

from church, and fastened a clothes line to a nail in the wall, putting a loose coil about his neck. In some manner he tripped, and the rope pulling taut, his neck was dislocated in the fall and death was instantaneous.

One of the most horrible disasters in the history of Southern Kentucky occurred the past week near Crow Hickman, a station on the Owensboro & Nashville railroad, nine miles south of Owensboro. A boiler in the portable mill of John Mercer exploded, killing five men and fatally injuring another. The explosion was caused by running cold water into a warm boiler. The engineer foresaw the explosion and urged the bystanders to run, but they regarded his warning as a joke. The bodies of two of the men were found torn to atoms in a tree, seventy-five yards from the scene of the accident.

A unique and successful method of supplying work for the unemployed of St. Louis was brought to its fruition a few days since with the approval of a city ordinance permitting the construction of a half mile artificial lake in Forest Park of that city, the money therefor coming from public subscriptions. The fund, which amounts to \$23,000, and is still growing, has been raised by the Post-Dispatch, of that city, within the month. In addition a registry of the unemployed made by the laborers in the city prepared to take such work as outdoor excavation would afford them. Work has already begun and it is probable that the remainder of the winter will be less severe on the great army of St. Louis.

The news comes from Deadwood, S. D., of the unique capture of a notorious train robber. The particulars are as follows: "A train robber named John Dalton was captured by one of the Northwestern express messengers today. Dalton had himself expressed on the inside of a stuffed buffalo, but his game was spoiled by his removing one of the animal's glass eyes, through the socket he stuck a six-shooter, covering the messenger. The latter, however, escaped from its deadly range and leaped upon the back of the stuffed animal. The back caved in and he dropped upon him until the next station was reached, when he was turned over to the authorities. The safe contained \$50,000. Evidently Dalton had confederates who were to act to his signal."

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

An Upward Tendency Plainly Seen All Along the Line.

It. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: A fresh impulse has been given to business by the success of the treasury in obtaining gold for its reserve, thus strengthening confidence in the ability to maintain gold payments. The revenue had fallen off so much and the prospects for the loan looked so unfavorable until financial institutions here decided to carry it through that some anxiety was natural.

Investments in the ordinary sense have been affected very little, and while more demand for time loans has appeared the money market cannot be expected to change much with \$243,000,000 cash in the banks and more coming from the interior, while the treasury is compelled to pay out more than it now receives.

The gradual improvement in business explains the appearance of more paper in the market this week than has been for a long time, though as yet the vast accumulation of idle funds is proof enough that trade has by no means regained its normal proportion.

The industrial recovery continues, though it is but gradual, in response to the demand of a people whose consumption at its lowest is greater than any other country, and more than cotton has a better tone and more staples have been taken.

Domestic exports for four weeks have been 14 per cent lower than a year ago, while the imports have been 37 per cent smaller.

Commercial failures for the week number 356 in the United States, against 255 last year, and 52 in Canada, against 45 last year, the list including two of over \$250,000 each.

Gladstone to Resign.

The Pall Mall Gazette declares that it learns from a source in which it has every confidence that Mr. Gladstone has finally decided to resign his office almost immediately.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. Gladstone will announce his decision in a letter to the Queen before the reassembling of parliament. This decision is said to be due to a sense of his advanced age and the great strain the late arduous session imposed upon him. Finally, it is said Mr. Gladstone is deeply disappointed at the rejection of the Home Rule bill.

The Pall Mall Gazette adds that it is understood that domestic pressure has considerably influenced Mr. Gladstone in his decision.

Preaching in the Dark.

Rev. D. S. Porter, who is holding a protracted meeting at the M. E. church, Pomeroy, O., preached a sermon a few nights since under circumstances unequalled in the history of the city. Just as he had completed reading his text, the city electric light broke down and plunged the church into darkness, no doubt, blacker than that historical article of the Egyptians.

He paused long enough to request the people to sit quietly in their seats and then went on for thirty minutes in an eloquent appeal for sinners to turn from the evil of their ways, and at the close of the sermon he said: "I suppose my congregation is still here, so we will sing a familiar hymn and be dismissed." This incident produced a most weird effect.

AT THE CAPITOL.

A Synopsis of What is Being Said and Done at Washington from Day to Day.

In the Senate.

38TH DAY.—The Hawaiian controversy and the federal election bill occupied the time in the senate today. Mr. Teller of Colorado argued in favor of annexation of Hawaii. The Hawaiian resolution went over and will doubtless be discussed at much length before a vote is reached. Mr. Walcott, of Colorado presented the memorial from the legislature of his state repudiating the proposition of Governor Waite, that the legislature had power to legislate on the monetary question.

39TH DAY.—The senate has finally named the day when the final vote will be taken on the bill repealing the federal election law. After another long colloquy today between Messrs. Gray and Chandler the republicans decided that the general debate will close next Tuesday at 4 p. m. After that hour amendments may be presented and passed upon, but the final vote must be taken before adjournment on that day. The bond question came up today and went over by unanimous consent till tomorrow. The significant feature of the discussion was the first stand taken by Mr. Sherman in favor of the authority of Secretary Carlisle to issue bonds. The gold reserve he declared to be a fund which should be preserved inviolate and he thought it even mandatory rather than discretionary with Carlisle to sell at least sufficient bonds to restore the gold reserve. A petition alleged to represent 1000 workmen of California praying against the reduction of the duty on wool was presented by Mr. Perkins of California. Mr. Washburn of Minnesota presented a petition of 6000 citizens of St. Louis county, protesting against putting iron on the free list.

40TH DAY.—The entire time of the senate today was consumed in the discussion of the resolution of Mr. Stewart of Nevada, declaring that the secretary of the treasury had no power to issue the bonds for which bids have been invited. Mr. Allen opened the discussion in support of the resolution. Mr. Hoar surprised some of his republican colleagues by sustaining the position taken by Messrs. Allen and Stewart, and Mr. Cannon made a speech directed principally to replying to the partisan strictures of Mr. Sherman on yesterday.

41ST DAY.—The day in the senate was exceedingly dull. A number of petitions were offered and read and some more speeches were made in reference to the bond issue.

In the House.

37TH DAY.—The tariff debate was concluded tonight, so far as it relates to the customs schedule. The time for offering amendments ceased at 5:30 o'clock when the house took a recess. There was a great deal of demand from both sides during the afternoon for recognition for the purpose of offering amendments, but Mr. Wilson for the committee had the floor and none got in. At least a hundred amendments were shut out by the expiration of the time. A series of amendments to the metal schedule, all reductions, were agreed to, and the committee reversed its action of a week ago and fixed the time for free wool to go into effect on August 2, and for the woolen goods schedules to go into effect on December 2. This was accomplished by a change of front on the part of the republicans, who voted on the former occasions to have free wool go into effect immediately upon the passage of the bill. Three days of next week under the amendment order will be devoted to the consideration of the internal revenue bill.

38TH DAY.—The general debate on the internal features of the tariff bill was entered on today. But one sensational speech was made, that by Mr. Covert, democrat, of New York, who announced his opposition to the entire bill, because, in his opinion, it was framed to compel the incorporation of an income tax. Mr. McMillan of Tennessee and Mr. Hall of Kansas, ably presented the argument in favor of the imposition of the tax.

39TH DAY.—This has been a field day in the house. The opponents of the income tax had their opportunity. Messrs Covert and Bartlett of New York and Johnson of Ohio, all democrats, presented the opposition, along with the republicans, to the proposition to impose a special tax on wealth, but it remained for Bourke Cochrane to release his eloquence against the measure, eclipsing all speeches he has ever made. Mr. Bryan closed the debate in defense of the tax and he, too, made a brilliant speech.

40TH DAY.—The internal revenue bill was placed as a rider upon the tariff bill this afternoon by a vote of 175 to 64. The entire day was spent in consideration of amendments, along with the republicans, to the proposition to increase the tax on whisky from 90 cents to \$1 and extend the bonded period to eight years. These propositions, especially the one look-

ing to increase in bonded period, were opposed by members on both sides, and, despite the opposition, the latter proposition—that is, the one to increase the bonded period to eight years—was stricken out, while the other was allowed to stand. The Kentucky members say they will bring ruin and disaster to the whisky interests. Kentucky alone has over 85,000,000 gallons of whisky upon which the tax will be increased without giving them the benefit of the extension of the period. Only one other amendment of importance was carried. It was a proposition to extend the operation of the income tax to all monies and property given or bequeathed. This will increase the revenue from that tax about \$3,000,000 per annum. After disposal of the internal revenue amendments a row occurred over the remaining amendments, and by dint of maneuvering Mr. Lockwood, who is opposing them, managed to prevent a vote until the hour of recess arrived.

41ST DAY.—The capital was packed with a mass of humanity today. It is probable that never before in the history of the house of representatives has there been greater interest centered in an event than there was this morning. The cause of the interest was the announcement that speeches would be made on the tariff by Speaker Crisp, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and by Tom Reed of Maine. Long before 10 o'clock every corridor in the south wing of the capitol was jammed. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen had come to hear the speeches of the great men of the two parties only to be forced to stand about in uncomfortably crowded corridors until they made up their minds to go home. Every gallery of the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. The officers were powerless to keep the crowd in subjection. The debate was opened by Mr. Reed and closed by Mr. Wilson. Scarcely it is given any one to hear such a magnificent effort as Mr. Wilson's speech was, as he made point after point by his unanswerable arguments and as his matchless eloquence poured forth in an irresistible torrent, the enthusiasm and the tremendous excitement in the house became unbounded, and when he closed with a stirring and eloquent appeal to American manhood and to American honor, a perfect hurricane of yells and shouts made the chamber deafening for several movements. It was impossible to even attempt to restore order, and the result was that the speaker died away another and louder one would begin. Members rushed about and seized Mr. Wilson's arms and kept him in a close embrace. Finally Mr. Bryan of Nebraska and several others mounted Mr. Wilson on their shoulders and triumphantly carried him round the house. A superb floral display was placed on his desk and all in all the wonderful scene never was before and probably never will again be witnessed in the house. Mr. Crisp then relieved Mr. Hatch (who was speaker pro tem) and the voting on the amendments began and was concluded at 5:55, the vote standing 204 yeas, and 149 nays. The announcement was greeted with cheering and applause in the galleries and on the floor, which continued until the house adjourned. The usual motion to reconsider and to lay on the table, were made by Wilson and were carried, and the house then at 5:55 adjourned till tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

42D DAY.—In the house today, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Catelings from the committee on rules, reported a special order for the consideration of the report of the committee on foreign affairs relating to Hawaiian affairs. This provided that every day for three days the house should consider this question, and at 4 o'clock of the last day the previous question should be ordered and a vote taken on the resolution and pending amendments. Mr. Boutelle made a point of order against the special order, and speeches were made by several representatives. No vote was taken.

GIGANTIC PENSION FRAUDS.

A Hundred Negroes Implicated, With a Preacher for a Leader.

Rev. C. W. Lewis, colored, of many aliases, has been placed in jail at Chattanooga, by Special Pension Examiner Fitzpatrick, and the most gigantic pension frauds ever known in the south have been unearthed, which will lead to the arrest of probably a hundred negroes implicated with Lewis in swindling the government. Lewis himself drew a large pension, and on evidence of his own manufacture, secured pension for others. He appeared as a witness in numberless cases and stole a notary's seal and forged hundreds of names. He has operated here, in Kansas City, New Orleans and other places. There are twenty-seven charges against him up to this time, and more are coming.

Helping the Unemployed.

The city authorities of Boston, have grappled with the problem of helping the unemployed in a practical way. The board of aldermen have appropriated \$500,000 for park improvements. The bill was introduced to afford employment for men out of work. The opposition said it was buncombe and that the park commissioners, after getting the appropriation, would hire cheap labor, even if they had to import it.

Soldiers Acquired.

The cases against the sixteen Tennessee soldiers for the murder of a miner named Drummond, at Coal Creek, last summer have been noble pressed. This ends the notorious Coal Creek war.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Items of General Interest that are Occurring at the Capital City.

Pension and Other Appropriations. The appropriation bills for pensions and for the District of Columbia have been reported to the house by the committee on appropriations. There were no surprises in the recommendations, although material reductions for the expenditures of last year were made in both bills.

The total amount recommended for pension expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is \$151,581,570 which is practically in accordance with the last revised estimates of the Commissioner of Pensions. The total is \$14,949,780 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1894, which was \$166,531,357, but is more than the sum appropriated for pensions in any year before 1893, when the amount was \$160,381,776 (including deficiencies).

The appropriation for the District of Columbia recommended is \$4,927,194. Last year it was \$5,413,233, and the estimate of the District Commissioners for the year was \$5,381,473. One-half of the District appropriation is paid by the Government, the remainder by the district.

Plans for the People.

The proposition of Representative Cummings of New York, to place a bond issue of \$150,000,000 of \$20 and upwards in the hands of the people through money order postoffices and sub-treasuries, is discussed favorably by many Congressmen. There are many who look upon the bill and plan for coining the silver seigniorage as a species of inflation, but think if the treasury is to be replenished by the proceeds of a bond sale, the rank and file of citizens should receive whatever profits are to accrue.

"If bonds are to be issued, let the poor people get the benefit," said Mr. Cummings. "There is such a feeling of uncertainty regarding the condition of the bonds at present that men with small savings which would be placed in one establishment hesitate to let their money out of their sight, so it is idle. They would have absolute assurance that an investment in bonds were safe. Three per cent is all New York banks pay on small sums.

Give the people something they know is safe and sure and the government will get their money. The savings in small bonds or certificates of deposit, by making post offices distributing centres for the bonds it will be assured that they will get into the hands of those for whom they are intended."

The Committee Didn't Agree.

The joint senate and house committee on public building which has been wrestling with the selection of a site for a new government printing office has completed its labors, but inasmuch as the senators reported one bill and the representative another, each providing for the purchase of ground in different places, their long wrestling does not seem to have been productive of much good, or to have greatly improved the prospects of a new G. P. O. A jury isn't "in it" so far as uncertainty is concerned, with the average congressional committee.

Senator Jones' Famous Speech.

The speech of Senator Jones, of Nevada, against the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, which was delivered in sections during the debate on that measure, at the extra session, has just made its appearance in the Congressional Record. It takes up ninety-nine pages of that publication and was issued in a special number.

The South's Future.

The South is destined at no distant day to be the most prosperous section of this country. Thousands of families have within the past four or five years moved from the bleak plains of the Northwest to the sheltered hillsides and fertile valleys of the vast area drained by the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. They now appreciate the benefits of the exchange. The Northwest has its destiny of growth, but the family of small means will ever find the greatest happiness and comfort in the climate where the least capital is absorbed in the mere preservation of existence. In all the States South of the Ohio river there are cheap lands which will produce readily an almost endless variety of crops with little labor. Live stock can be raised at much less cost than the Northwest requires. Fruits and vegetables produce abundantly. An important movement of population to the South is a certain outcome of narrow profits in wheat. It has begun.

Their Wages Restored.

General Manager Hudson of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad system announced that February 1st the wages of shopmen and trainmen on his line were restored, as agreed upon when they were reduced 10 per cent in August last.

He says that the road is not able to restore the salaries, but that Receiver Quirk wishes to make good his promises. The restoration affects only trainmen and shopmen. The office clerks will have to continue to work under the reduction.

Colored Preacher Assassinated.

Rev. C. X. Cook, colored, was assassinated last week as he was returning from church in Fayetteville, Tenn., where he had held services. The assassin used a shot gun loaded with slugs, and the entire top of Cook's head was torn off. Jones Clark, colored, has been arrested on suspicion.

LATE STATE NEWS.

Gathered From All Sources and Condensed Into Short Paragraphs.

Shelby furnace was put in blast last week.

Auburn has a social organization known as the Conversation Club.

Heflin is trying to capture a Tallapoosa, Ga., suspender and hose factory.

Selma has received to date 70,000 bales of cotton against 62,000 last year.

L. B. Swafford was killed at Coalburg by a fall of slate last Tuesday morning.

The business houses in Mobile closed last Tuesday on account of the primary election.

William Purviance, who was killed in a railroad accident in Florida, was buried at Selma.

The Huntsville Mercury wants a professor of roads in the A. and M. college at Auburn.

Pipe manufacturers from different sections of the country met in Birmingham the past week.

The Dallas county grand jury found sixty-seven true bills and raked the county justices over the coals.

The Decatur Broom and Brush Works is a new plant that has just gone into operation at Decatur.

B. B. Comer is erecting a big flouring mill at Birmingham, to take place of one burned about a year ago.

A little son of Mrs. B. J. Moore of Selma came very near being drowned in a can of buttermilk a few days ago.

The old board of Mayor and Aldermen of Marion, have received a unanimous nomination for re-election.

Hugh and Lee Morrison charged with aiding Jim Morrison to make his escape from Pratt Mines, were acquitted.

A branch of the American Railway Union, a new organization of railroad men, has been organized at Birmingham.

Dr. John Wesley Williams, one of the most prominent physicians of Alabama, died at Opelika a few days since.

Mobile has organized a Flower Club and more attention than ever will be paid to this matter in the Gulf City.

Whiskey dealers in Randolph county, Covington county, to come off February 6th.

Gilbert J. Dease has been sentenced to ten years for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Wesley Thomas of Mobile county.

J. D. Leak of Anniston has purchased the Westbrook coal mines near Birmingham and will put them in operation at once.

The Republican Campaign Committee of Alabama have issued a call for a meeting of the committee in Birmingham on Feb. 8.

A dry kiln, belonging to W. W. Wadsworth, at Wadsworth, containing 125,000 feet of lumber, was burned a few nights since.

Burglars robbed the store of Maloney & Co. at Lim Rock. The post-office was located in the same building and was also looted.

Jeff Horn of Selma, master of trains on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, fell from a train at Prentiss, Ga., and was killed.

A colored woman named Ella Black was run over and instantly killed near Calera, by an East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia train Monday last.

Peter Lynes was killed by a Memphis and Charleston train at Huntsville. He was drinking and tried to cross the track in front of a passing train.

L. W. Allen, a saloon keeper at Pell City, was shot and killed by a negro woman because he refused to sell her whisky after she became intoxicated.

E. B. McGuire and E. J. Hyche, while blasting rock on the Calabara river in Bibb county, were blown up by dynamite, but neither were seriously injured.

One week ago last Saturday night an unknown man was killed by a train near Gravelly. His body was so badly mutilated that it was impossible to recognize him.

The Sumter Sun tells of the death of a negro woman, Mary Reuser, aged 126 years and three months. Her youngest daughter is still living at the age of sixty-six years.

Capt. Hugh Haralson of Calhoun county is experimenting in tobacco culture. Last year he raised 5,000 pounds on three acres of ground and sold it 12 1-2 cents per pound.

The Covington Times says the white cap notices on the river did not amount to anything, as large quantities of timber was carried down without any disturbance whatever.

The cruiser Montgomery will visit Mobile in order that Alabamians may have an opportunity to see the war ship that Secretary Herbert has named for the capital of his native State.

The shops of the East and West railroad will be removed from Cedar-town, Ga., to Piedmont. The headquarters offices now at Cartersville, Ga., will also be transferred to Piedmont.

A correspondent of the Union Springs Herald, writing from Bethel, tells of a little child of Mr. J. A. Smith falling in a tub of scalding water and being burned so badly as to cause its death.

The Howard-Harrison Iron Company of Bessemer has closed a contract with the city of Austin, Texas, for \$100,000 worth of pipe to be used in the construction of water works in that city.

William Seiner, Jr., of Mobile, aged 21, accidentally shot himself while hunting near Powle river switch. The load took effect in his left arm and he bled to death before assistance could reach him.

The Rosedale Manufacturing Company of Rockmills has failed for about

\$16,000; assets, \$50,000, in building and machinery. The stock of goods were sold to the Bank of Opelika for \$5,000, and afterwards sold to J. H. Hardy.

Virgil Blackwood, who worked a Wadsworth's saw mill near Bozeman, met a horrible death Saturday night. He was on an engine that works by cogs on the side. He attempted to jump off, when one of his feet was caught and he was crushed to death.

H. F. Cook and four other carpenters were working on a bridge near Camden, Wilcox county, when it gave way and fell into the creek below. Cook and Tom Johnson were fatally injured and the rest were pretty badly hurt. Props giving way caused the accident.

William Bush and wife, an aged couple living near Luverne, were found dead in bed last week. Their bodies were riddled with bullets. A large sum of money which they had is missing, hence it is supposed they were murdered for robbery. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

A few days since one of the large furnaces of the Woodstock Iron Company, situated near Birmingham, exploded and the molten metal was thrown in every direction. Fortunately nobody was hurt, as none of the workmen were within range of the liquid fire at the time of the explosion.

The Anniston Pipe and Foundry Company has resumed operations. One hundred men have already commenced work, and by the end of another week it is proposed to have three hundred hands busy. The company has been reorganized and is now in excellent trim.

E. Mallen, of Ironwood, Mich., has purchased a farm near Cloverdale and it is interesting some of his fellow countrymen in Lauderdale county. Mr. Mallen is a Finlander, and has been for many years in the north-west. A number of his friends expect to buy farms and locate in that county.

At Burnsville two negroes got into a difficulty and one stabbed the other in a vital place. Miss Sue Gee, a daughter of the late Dr. Gee, with the assistance of two young gentlemen, caught up the arteries and saved the negro's life. Her patient is now out of danger and owes his life to the skill and coolness of this charming young lady.

Porter Davis, a negro, killed Goodwyn Jones, another negro, six miles from Montgomery. Davis shot him and then cut him with an ax, after which he hitched him to a mule and hauled him to a creek, a mile away, into which he threw the body. After reaching the jail, he made a confession claiming the killing was done in self-defense.

James E. Hallman, the man who killed his nephew last summer in Roosa's boat, has been arrested by Sheriff Moore. He gave bond soon after the killing, but when he learned that the grand jury had indicted him for murder in the first degree, he skipped out. He is now behind the bars at Tuscaloosa, where he will stay until his trial.

W. L. Wrash, of Bolling, was found just on the outside of the inclosure of his premises, a few days since, with a bullet hole in his head. His throat and lower part of face had been eaten by the hogs. Near by was a Winchester rifle, and from general appearances, the conclusion was easily reached that he placed the gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his toe.

The Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron and Land Company has effected a compromise with A. Friedman and other bondholders, by which all mortgage bonds held by them are canceled. The company deed to the bondholders 30,415 acres of land purchased from them several years ago, \$10,000 of the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Memphis railroad bonds and 1,000 acres of the University c. al. lands. The land company is entirely unhampered.

A movement which has been on foot for some time is about to materialize in that Huntsville will be connected by telephone with Maysville, Gurley, Paint Rock, New Hope, Manchester, Wythe City, Albertville, Warrenton. These are all adjacent and contributory towns and the telephone will not only prove a big convenience, but a prominent factor in increasing the Spring City's trade relations with her prosperous little neighbors.

John Burkett, a rich but bedridden old bachelor, who has been living with Tom and John Lee, two young farmers, at Vandiver, died suddenly two weeks ago and was buried. It was understood beforehand that his money and property would revert to the Lees at his death. For some reason suspicion became aroused and on Saturday the coroner and some citizens dug the body up. The stomach was removed and turned over to a physician for examination. His report

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., FEB. 7, 1894.

THE ELECTION.

The election last Monday passed off quietly, up to going to press, all the beats have been heard from except Calera. The total is as follows: Columbiana, 1,964; Calera, 1,046. The vote at Calera will be not exceeding 450, as she only polled 352 in the last August election. The majority for Columbiana can safely be estimated 500. While Columbiana has won the election, our sister city can congratulate her-self on making a good fight.

Columbiana, of course feels proud of remaining the county seat; and is under many and lasting obligations to her many friends in the different beats of the county, who worked so faithfully for her success; and she has no criticism of those who espoused the cause of Calera, it is a laudable ambition for any town to desire the county seat to locate within her borders; but the verdict of the voters of Shelby county have decided to let the court house remain where it is, and has been for a number of years; and we hope that Calera and her friends will bow submissively to the will of the people. The election to permanently locate the county site was purely a business question, to be settled by the voters in an intelligent non-partisan way, and we trust that no man has so far forgotten his duty to his country and his home as to vote either for or against Columbiana through prejudice. And as the matter has been settled we hope that the sting of defeat will not cause any voter in Shelby county to do less than his duty in the future.

The truth is, that the Democratic party of Alabama will not be deceived by any high sounding resolutions or the platitudinarian utterances which we publish this Goodwyn, who gives "blows" to the situation by undertaking to date back his Democracy to the earlier days of Christianity.—Age-Herald.

Now you are right. They are not deceived. They see the handwriting on the wall and realize what is to be their doom. That's why they have commenced to whistle to keep up their courage.

In the matter of honest desires and sincere purposes we drop the suggestion that Captain Kolb and his few associates who are making the canvass of the State have by no means a monopoly on the subject of honesty and a fair count. The Democracy wants this very same thing.—Age-Herald.

There is richness for you. The Democracy wants "a free ballot and a fair count." What Democracy? Certainly not the agonized crowd who stuffed 12,000 dead votes into the ballot boxes of a few counties in 1892.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

After all, the question arises, what are the people going to do about it?

Any man who can reason ought to know why values have shrunk and prices fallen.

The people are paying no attention to the tariff debate. What they want is prompt action.

It will be a very curious spectacle when Mr. Carlisle makes a congress of himself with congress in session.

If the senate takes the studs on the tariff bill Mr. Carlisle should at once issue an advertisement declaring it to be a law.

It will be observed that your Uncle Dan Voorhees is the same old North American "bimetallist" with goldbug connections.

Please don't think that John Sherman has become a democrat simply because he occasionally leads a big democrat by the nose.

It appears now that the repeal of the Sherman law was another blow to values and prices. See the files of The Constitution for remarks on this subject.

We believe some of the cuckoos are of the opinion that the bond scheme is a democratic victory. It certainly gives the people another big end to chew on.

Mr. Carlisle appears to be able to legislate much more rapidly than congress. Nevertheless, congress should act as promptly as possible on the Wilson bill.

The income tax seems to have been lost in the shuffle.

It is funny about your Uncle Dan Voorhees. He is such a boiling free coining man that he is for the free coining of gold bonds. Your Uncle Dan ought to be very much in it when the ball opens in earnest.

Minister Willis tried hard to warm Gresham of the real character of the Hawaiian queen and her followers. But Gresham wouldn't be warned. Being a republican he doesn't care anything about democratic policies or traditions.

Mr. Carlisle doesn't know what the double standard means, but your Uncle Dan Voorhees does, because he is a double standard man himself. He is for free coining on the stump in Indiana, and for the single gold standard in Washington.

No Room for a Third Party.

The recent efforts of the third party leaders to rally their followers have not been successful anywhere.

During the past few months the former sympathizers with the third party have been closely studying the situation, and their second sober thought is beginning to assert itself. The fact is, the voters who are most anxious for financial relief and tariff reform are rapidly coming to the conclusion that there is absolutely no hope of success if they scatter their strength and divide, one element going into a third party and the other remaining loyal to the democracy. It is now apparent to every thoughtful observer that the surest road to reform is pointed out in the democratic platform, and it is also evident that the rank and file of the democracy are strong enough to influence their representatives in congress and cause them to redeem every pledge that was made at Chicago. The tremendous democratic majority of 1892 has not been wiped out. The voters whose organized effort won the victory of that year are democrats still, and they do not propose to desert the old party so long as there is the slightest hope that it will be true to its mission and will carry out its promises.

Third parties come and go. It is only once or twice in a century that one establishes itself and wins. The masses who are thoroughly in earnest about the financial and tariff issues are familiar with the political history of the country and they fear that if they encounter a disastrous defeat. In every section there is a growing sentiment in favor of pushing the work of reform inside of the democratic party. Congress has never yet failed to yield to the demands of the people when they have been formulated and expressed clearly, positively and emphatically. The voters of the party hold the key to the situation, and when they make themselves heard the Chicago platform will be recognized as the supreme law of the democracy.

The above extracts from the Constitution, shows more contradictions and inconsistencies than we have ever found in two issues of the same paper, over published in the United States. It says there is no room for the third party, and turns round and in the same issue says speaking of a new issue of bonds: "It is a republican measure pure and simple. The democratic party has not endorsed it and never will endorse it." In another column of the same issue it says: "We believe if the bond scheme had been presented to congress it would have gone through pretty much as the Sherman repeal bill went through in the house; and in the Senate it would have been supported by a coalition of Eastern democrats and republicans. It is just as well, therefore, for the responsibility for bond legislation should fall on Mr. Carlisle instead of the representatives of the democratic party." In one breath the Constitution says it is a republican scheme, and would not be endorsed by the democratic party, in the next it says a democratic house and senate would have endorsed the issue of bonds. The Constitution is in the middle of a bad fix, it has a herculean task in endeavoring to stand on the democratic platform, and at the same time keep up with the procession, as the democratic party marches headlong into the republican camp and surrenders to Sherman and his Wall Street conspirators.

The heavy editor sees the ghost of Tom Watson occasionally in his dreams as he stands at the head of the column and gives the command, "forward, march" to the People's party of Georgia; and it scares him so badly that he jumps out of bed grabs his pen and writes, "no room for the third party." The next article he writes, should be headed "Epitaph of the Democratic Party."

It is made the duty of the comptroller of the currency to receive worn-out, mutilated, or defaced circulating notes issued under this act, and to destroy them in the presence of witnesses to be appointed, one by the secretary of the treasury, one by the comptroller of the currency, one by the treasurer of the United States, and one by the banking association, and to issue new notes for those destroyed.

A Word to Reformers.

National Watchman.

We wish every reformer could fully realize the importance that will attach to reform effort during the coming year and each perform his or her full duty as they would see it. We believe the battle of the coming generation will be fought during 1894. We believe the coming year will close upon a people bound to the chariot wheels of oppression beyond the possibilities of loosening by legitimate means or from its stupor determined to rid itself of the growing incubus of plutocratic domination. There is no middle ground now, there is no riding with present conditions, no temporizing or treating, the fight is on and the place for cowards, traitors and sycophants, is in the rear. The people, their liberties and their prosperity have come to the parting of the ways and a decision must be immediate and final. Under these conditions what opportunities await the earnest, intelligent reformer! All that is now necessary to gather recruits by the thousands and make immediate victory assured is a calm, careful, earnest, considerate propaganda of the principles of reform. Show up the facts plainly and truthfully, and omit all extravagant expressions. The plain naked truth, fully substantiated, will convince, where calamity wails, wordly denunciation, and extravagant statements will fail. Now is the time for education through all the preceptive faculties. There is no need of going far to provide object lessons to prove the truth of every principle for which we contend. Let us all, editors, speakers and reformers generally, bend to the work of the coming year as never before. Let us take upon ourselves more of the teacher and explain our doctrines and point out the changes their enactment into law would produce. The great common people are anxious to learn, let us attempt their instruction.

Wetumpka, Ala., Jan 24, 1894.
Hon. R. H. Seymour,
Livingston, Ala.

My Dear Sir:

As you are aware there will be several candidates before the Birmingham Convention for the Jeffersonian Democratic nomination. Among the number is Warren S. Reese, Jr., of Montgomery County, a warm personal friend of mine, and a working democrat who has stood in our ranks since the beginning of the fight against the limited suffrage and gold standard policies of the organized democracy of the State, and he has been, and always will be found with unshaken sword in ranks of the true democracy of Alabama. Mr. Reese is a young man, and outside of the personal friendship I feel for him, I naturally for that reason, take a deep interest in his candidacy, and believing as I do that the fresh energy and enthusiastic work of youth is as necessary for success as the clearer judgment and superior wisdom of age, I feel that in requesting your support and influence in behalf of Mr. Reese, the only possible young man on the State ticket, that I am urging a good man, and at the same time suggesting good politics. Young men have taken an active part in the past campaign and have contributed in great part to the emphatic success of our ticket in many counties of which I may mention, Gaston of Butler, Walker of Limestone, Brock of Cherokee, O. D. Street of Marshall, Powell of Cullman, Zimmerman and Fountain of Jefferson, Manning of Clay, Reese of Montgomery, and numbers of others. Montgomery county will present Mr. Reese's name to the Convention, and on three grounds will ask for his nomination.

1st. Because he is a lawyer of high standing and ability.

2nd. He is a thorough Jeffersonian democrat, with or without the nomination, ready to do all in his power to assure the success of the party.

3rd. He is a young man, and any influence you may exert in his behalf will be much appreciated.

Hoping to hear from you, I remain, Very truly yours,
Robert Tyler Goodwyn.

Livingston, Ala., Jan 26, 1894.
Mr. R. T. Goodwyn,
Wetumpka, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 24th just received. In reply will say, I concur fully with your proposition of putting a young man upon our State ticket, and am of the opinion that W. S. Reese, Jr., of Montgomery is the man for the place of Attorney General. I know him to be a

young man of first class ability, with good moral habits and capable of making a fine officer.

Respectfully,
R. H. Seymour.

STATE BANK SYSTEM.

The Bill Prepared for the House Committee.

National Watchman.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House, to whom was committed the question of repealing the state bank tax, divided on the matter, Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, submitting a report embodying unconditional repeal and Mr. Warner, of New York, and Mr. Hall, of Missouri, reporting in favor of conditional repeal.

The bill drafted by Messrs. Hall and Warner was printed for the use of the committee, but up to this time its provisions have been kept from the public.

After some effort a copy of the bill has been secured for publication and its important features may be described as follows:

It repeals the 10 per cent. tax, but provides that the issue of state bank notes shall be confined to the state in which the banks are incorporated, and if the notes are used outside of the states they are to be subject to a tax of 10 per cent. of their face value. State banks, &c., are authorized to issue circulating notes subject to the following regulations:

Such notes shall be printed in blank by the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause to be printed in design so as to plainly show, if such is the case, that they are issued by a national banking association; the State, if any, under the law of which they are to be issued, and the bank, banking association, or corporation or association by which they are to be issued.

No such notes printed in blank shall be furnished by the Comptroller of the currency to any such bank unless he shall be satisfied—That if other than a national banking association by the law of the state in which it is situated the holders of the circulating notes issued under this act shall be given a paramount lien upon all its assets in preference to any and all claims whatsoever, and the shareholders of any such bank or banking association shall be held individually responsible for all its outstanding circulation issued under this act to the extent of the amount of their amount of invested shares.

That it has made adequate and convenient provision for the redemption of its circulating notes, either at the capital city of the State in which it is situated or at some other city of the State in which shall have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

That the amount of its capital, paid up and then unimpaired, is not less than \$50,000, and that the aggregate amount of the face value of such notes printed in blank or banking association, together with any of its circulation issued under the national banking act, if it be a national banking association, and still outstanding, is not greater than 75 per centum of its capital stock, paid up and then unimpaired.

That every such bank which is not a national banking association shall make to the comptroller of the currency not less than five reports during the year, in the same manner as national banks.

The comptroller is also given power to call for special reports at any time. The comptroller is given authority to appoint suitable examiners for banks and associations doing business under the act.

It is provided that no banks or banking association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate, for any purpose whatsoever, any of its circulating notes issued under this act. Any president, cashier, director or other officer who shall knowingly violate the provision of this section, or who shall participate in or assent to such violation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or imprisoned at hard labor not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

No person, firm, corporation or association shall receive from any bank, banking association, corporation or association any of its circulating notes issued under this act as security, or as collateral security, for any loan of money. Any person, firm, corporation or association offending against the provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and a further sum equal to the value at the face denominations of the notes received.

It is made the duty of the comptroller of the currency to receive worn-out, mutilated, or defaced circulating notes issued under this act, and to destroy them in the presence of witnesses to be appointed, one by the secretary of the treasury, one by the comptroller of the currency, one by the treasurer of the United States, and one by the banking association, and to issue new notes for those destroyed.

For Rent or Sale.

A fine piece of land, 180 acres, about 40 acres in cultivation, six miles west of Columbiana, five miles from Calera, two miles north of Shelby Springs, on the Tuscaloosa road, for rent or sale, on easy terms. Good buildings, plenty of water and fine timber and good range. Apply to B. L. Moore, Columbiana, or Irvin Bailey, Calera, Ala.

S. J. Evans

Calera, Ala.

DEALER IN

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS.

All work done in an artistic and workman like manner.

COURSE BY MAIL,

WITH THE

LEAVENWORTH

Business College.

TO ADVERTISE

OUR COLLEGE

We will give a thorough course of instruction in double and single entry Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic by mail Free of Charge to a limited number of persons. This course will be completed in forty lessons. No charge for Diplomas. Address

Prof. F. J. VANDERBERG, President.
302, 304 and 306 Delaware Street,
LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
may17-3m.

THE BEST WAY

—TO THE—

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

NORTH AND NORTHWEST,

—IS VIA THE—

L. & N.

(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.)

THE THROUGH CARS

Of this line pass Calera daily, running

THROUGH

MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW

ORLEANS,

Connecting for all points in

TEXAS AND THE WEST,

Also running through to

NASHVILLE, EVANSTON, LOUISVILLE,

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the

NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any

point, write the agent of the Louisville

& Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or

C. P. Moore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

The East Tennessee, Virginia &

Georgia Railroad.

The Finest Passenger Line in the South.

FASTEST TIME,

GREATEST COMFORT,

Most Elegant Equipment!

PULLMAN'S Finest Vehicle

Sleeping Cars on all Trains.

Shortest and Best Line to New York,

Passing through the Scenic Shenandoah Valley, justly called "The Switzerland of America."

Pullman's Palace Cars Through Without Change.

For latest schedules and other information, call on or write to

G. EVANS, Union Ticket Agent,

Aniston, Ala.

B. W. WREN, G. P. & T. A.,

Knoxville, Tenn.

L. A. BELL, A. G. P. A., Selma, Ala.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS

COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a

prompt answer and on best question write to

MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years'

experience in the patent business. Communications sent free.

Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free.

Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and this are known by the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, largest circulation of any scientific work in the world, 25 cents a year. Sample copies sent free.

Send 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in color, and photographs of new inventions, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts.

MUNN & CO., New York, 361 Broadway.

50 World's Fair Views Free.

The Poultry Keeper has reached the front as the leading authority on poultry.

Sixteen large pages, monthly, fifty cents per annum. "Farm and Fireside" is a 16-page paper coming twice a month, fifty cents per annum.

We will send both papers one year and fifty photographic views of the World's Fair, to new subscribers only, all for fifty cents. Sample copy of the Poultry

keeper, with particulars free. Send five cents for either of the following back numbers equal to a 25-cent book: Poultry Houses, July, 1891, has 50 views of Brooders and Incubators, August 1889 and August 1891. Address, The Poultry Keeper Co., Parkersburg, Pa.

For Rent or Sale.

A fine piece of land, 180 acres, about

40 acres in cultivation, six miles west of

Columbiana, five miles from Calera,

two miles north of Shelby Springs, on the

Tuscaloosa road, for rent or sale,

on easy terms. Good buildings, plenty of

water and fine timber and good range.

Apply to B. L. Moore, Columbiana, or

Irvin Bailey, Calera, Ala.

The White is King.

1,000,000 NOW IN USE.

Murder

Will Out!

We have murdered Prices. Read!

3 Great Papers 3

For Only

\$1.65!

The People's Advocate,

The Atlanta Constitution,

The American Farmer & Farm News.

We call special attention to our club-

bing arrangement with the great

southern weekly, The Atlanta Consti-

tution; and the well known agricul-

tural journal, The American Farmer,

which enables us to offer ALL THREE

papers for the remarkably low sum of

\$1.65 a year. The first duty of every

good citizen is to patronize his home

paper. He wishes to become thor-

oughly conversant with his county

matters, and only through his home

paper can he expect to be supplied

with the current county news, which is

of the closest interest to him.

After he has provided himself with

his home paper, the next consideration

of those who are not within easy reach

of a first-class daily newspaper should

be to select a first-class weekly news-

paper supplying all of the general

news of the world, and paying special

attention to features which are of par-

ticular interest to the household and

the farm.

Just such a paper is The Weekly

Constitution, published at Atlanta, Ga.,

and having a circulation of 150,000

copies a week, the largest of any week-

ly newspaper published in America. It

is essentially a farmer's paper and

stands at the head of the weekly press

of this country. Its agricultural de-

partment alone is worth the subscrip-

tion price of the paper, while it num-

bers among its contributors such well

known names as Bret Harte, Mark

Twain, Joel Chandler Harris, Sarge

Plunkett, Bill Arp, and hosts of others

whose reputations are world wide.

Its women and children's departments

are prepared with a special view to

please the little folks and the women,

and its news columns literally cover

the face of the earth.

Then a strictly agricultural and

stock paper comes next, and the paper

everybody wants is The American

Farmer and Farm News. This valu-

ALLIANCE READING.

Matters of Importance to the Order and to Those Who Believe in its Teachings.

There are millions of bushels of wheat in the Chicago elevators. In the same city are 100,000 men who have not earned enough in the last month to buy a single bushel of it. Twice that number of men are without employment.

Protection has done mighty things for farmers. A few years ago they owned about an equal share of the property in the United States and paid an equal share of the tax, while they now own only a small share of the property and pay a large share of the tax.—*Ex.*

Voorhees is hatching another bill about State bank currency which he threatens to precipitate on the Senate. It is said to be even sillier than his former measure. Voorhees recalls the coon dog of the old hunter complained that "he's allus a-barkin' an' a-barkin', and never trees nothin'."—*Nonconformist.*

The New York *Herald* continues to print letters "from the people" every day endorsing the bond issue. We notice that with but one exception "the people" are bank presidents. The single exception is a railroad president, and he is probably interested in some bank. See how they are swiping in your hard-earned dollars? Every man, woman and child will have to help pay the interest and suffer by the contraction that will follow.—*Ex.*

THE GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

The graduated income tax plank in the Alliance platform is not a new idea by any means, though the plan suggested is doubtless an improvement. The present Congress made a great noise some weeks ago about the necessity for such a law, but it is likely that the money power has succeeded in stopping legislation in that direction. The income tax has been tried in the United States and proved very satisfactory as a means of raising revenue. The law was finally repealed, we believe, in 1837. Since the war the number of people who have immense incomes has increased greatly, and the income tax is a necessity. Naturally those who would have to pay the tax are opposed to it, but such opposition should not deter our lawmakers. A "misérable makeshift" is what the people want. They want a law that reaches only those who are able to pay the tax—the richer the man the higher the tax. Those who are fortunate enough to have a large income ought to be willing to pay taxes in proportion.

Some weeks ago the Secretary of State submitted a number of questions to the United States consuls in foreign countries where an income tax has been collected. The consuls have answered, giving full particulars. Their replies have been placed before Congress and published in the *Congressional Record*. We glean a number of facts for general information. In 1789 an income tax law went into operation in England. It was repealed in 1816 and reimposed in 1842 and has been in force since. The first year a tax was imposed on all having an income above \$360 per annum. In this way the tax for the first year amounted to \$7,279,980. The law has been amended many times since, but has never been a strictly graduated income tax, hence has never been what we want now. Prussia passed an income tax law in 1851. It was changed several times. The present law, which is a graduated one, has been in force two years, and seems to be satisfactory. A small tax is imposed upon all having an income above 900 marks (\$225), the larger the income the higher the tax. Bavaria has a similar law which has been in force since 1848. Baden has had a similar law since 1886. Bremen has had the law since 1848, the tax ranging from 1 to 43 per cent. Austria has been collecting an income tax since the year 1800, except from 1829 to 1849. The amount derived from income in 1892 was about \$10,000,000. Italy has had a similar law for some years. The amount derived from this source in 1892 was about \$45,000,000. Switzerland has the most democratic government of any country in the world. She has none of the millionaire or pauper class. Peace and contentment abound. A "panic" is unknown. Her people are satisfied and rarely ever leave home for any other country. This state of affairs has existed many years, and with the establishment of such an ideal government of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" came the "initiative and referendum" and a graduated income tax, both being a part of the platform so steadfastly supported by Alliance men in this country.

In each of the above countries there are right laws to enforce the collection of an income tax. Prosperity does not exist in all of them. "Royalty" has too much freedom here, but if the entire Alliance platform was enacted into law, and the laws properly enforced, "royalty" would have to take a back seat in these United States.—*Progressive Farmer.*

AN ALLIANCE ADDRESS.

The following is an extract from an address delivered by the president of the Edgefield, S. C., Alliance, and should be read by every member of the order. Let us by united effort strive to build up our organization, endeavor to make it what it should be—live, progressive, and a working body. An organization worthy of representation in our State Alliance, and a component part of that great and grand organization, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America. The Alliance, brethren, is an organization the interest of which should arouse to action and stir the heart of every farmer in this country, for it is intended to devise some means by which they can elevate themselves socially and educationally, and better their financial condition. An organization in which all political classes can unite in enforcing certain reforms and correcting certain wrongs and abuses in our

government, which all must agree to exist.

An organization which has done and is now doing more to educate the farmers and laboring classes in the service of government, political and economic, than all the organizations that have ever heretofore existed. Yes, it has done more in this direction during the five or six years of its life, than has been done for a hundred years before. The Alliance is an uprising of the people protesting against a system of finance, which is rapidly annihilating the resources of the farmers and almost every other line of business.

How can you and I, brethren, how can any farmer, sit down with complacency and view with unconcern a condition of things which is gradually taking from us our home, driving us into pauperism and serfdom and our children to become the heifers of wood and drawers of water? How, I say, can we submit to this condition of things without making some effort to avert it? I tell you, brethren, it will be an evil day for the farmers of this country when, if ever, the Alliance is allowed to disband; for it is the only organization under the sun that promises us relief. The only organization in existence through which we can proclaim our grievances, right our wrongs and enforce our demands. It behooves us to use every means in our power to keep up and maintain our organization. Our enemy is the invidious and almost invisible money power of the world, which with its iron grasp upon the government is using the power of money to oppress and the power of the press to shape and mould public opinion to perpetuate its power. And by seductive arguments and misrepresentation its aim and purpose is to disband our organizations and destroy our unity and concert of action.

While we, scattered as we are, in the rural districts, the masses of the people uneducated in the principles of our order, without money and but little literature, it is difficult indeed to get them to understand the importance of organization and concert of action. So brethren, it is essential that we agitate, educate and arouse, if we can, the masses to a sense of their danger. To do this we must inform ourselves by reading and studying our literature and devise some means by which our literature can be distributed among our people. Education, organization and concert of action should be our shibboleth.

Let us not be impatient because of seeming delay. The old adage or proverb says: "All things come to him who waits." Then be not discouraged because our ranks are somewhat depleted. Power and influence are not always measured by numbers, nor is the battle always to the strong or the race to the swift. "Thrice armed is he whose cause is just." Believing our principles are based upon equity and justice, and having faith in God of the Universe as a "just, righteous arbiter of the affairs of men," let us stand by and sustain our organization, be true to ourselves and to principle, and the time will come, yea, is coming, when the complaints of the people and their just demands can no longer be spurned and disregarded. A new era will dawn upon us. Our government will return to the principles advocated by Jefferson, Calhoun, Jackson, Benton and others. Peace, prosperity and happiness will be ours to enjoy and to bequeath to our children and rising generations.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Three People's party papers were started in Texas since January 1st, 1894; two in Iowa, and one each in Illinois, Missouri and Montana. That is the way the Populists die.

The Populists of Etowah county, Ala., met at Gadsden a few days ago in mass meeting. Captain W. B. Beeson was nominated for representative and George F. Gaither for state senator from that district. Four commissioners and a county superintendent of education were nominated. The delegates were instructed to vote for Kolb. Resolutions were passed endorsing Congressman Denson in regard to everything he had done up to date.

GETTING READY FOR 1894.

The People's party convention of Georgia will meet at Atlanta May 16th. The state is well organized and the campaign will be one of the liveliest on record.

The Missouri People's party convention to nominate a state ticket will be held at Kansas City, March 27th. A long educational campaign is what is needed.

Oregon holds her state election next June. The Populists will hold their state convention on March 14th, from which time they will make an active campaign. Governor Penneyer will take the stump for the party. If the Populists carry the Legislature he will probably be elected to the United States senate.

The Populists of Texas are making a hot campaign as if the election was only a month away. "Cyclone" Davis has appointments for thirty-three dates ahead. Judge Nugent will again be the Populist candidate for governor, and it is generally conceded that he will be elected. Every congressional district is being organized.

The Populists of Alabama have nearly perfected their arrangements for the coming campaign. At a meeting of leaders at Birmingham, it was determined to put up a full ticket to be composed of only those who have heretofore affiliated with the Populist party. They opposed any sort of a compromise and favored a straightforward fight on strict party principles.—*Virginia Sun.*

MORE BONDS.

The money power may always be trusted to select the instrument most suited to its purposes. It dropped Mr. Harrison because he would not demote itself, and refused to issue more bonds. It took up Mr. Cleveland because he promised both, and he has not disappointed it. Silver has been stricken down, and now an issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds is being negotiated. This great country, with all its vast resources, in a time of profound peace, is actually borrowing money to carry on the government, and this is the policy of the democratic party, the party of economy. Could impudence go further?

This bond issue should convince the most hide-bound partisan that Mr. Cleveland's administration is absolutely under the control of Wall street. There is a sum of \$50,000,000 of gold silver money lying idle in the Treasury, and Mr. Carlisle was anxious to utilize it in the present stringency. He could not act, however, without the consent of Wall street, and with that permission to use the Government's assets. It was contemptuously refused, and issue of bonds demanded. And now, Mr. Carlisle, in servile obedience to Wall street masters, issues the bonds, though Congress is in session and it is known that it would never consent to the issue. Our government is only a representative in the sense that it represents the wishes of the gold-bugs.

The gold-bugs are happy. The joyful news was cabled to London, and the gold-bugs there are clamoring and their share of the spoils. Their gold is at present lying idle, piled up out of the channels of trade, because no enterprise can make profitable use of it on a steadily falling market. The government comes to the rescue and provides employment for money which must otherwise go unemployed. Gold monometalism is making money so increasingly valuable that no one can afford to hire it. In order that it may not go unemployed, the Government is made to hire it, though it has no use for it, and an already impoverished people is to be taxed to pay the hire. First, the gold standard impoverishes the people to such an extent that no profitable use can be made of it, and then the poverty of the people is taxed to furnish the profits which gold must otherwise go without. We are all bondsmen of the money power.—*Ex.*

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Members of the People's party should at all times be ready and willing to give a reason for the faith that is in them, and their faith should be grounded in some fundamental principle which cannot be assailed, and which will serve as an unerring guide through all the tangles and mazes of political warfare. Such a principle is the sovereignty of the people, that the people shall be absolute rulers of their own destinies, that whatever the people desire they shall have, and whatever they disapprove they shall cast out. If the people are left perfectly free to follow their own desires, they may be depended upon to act always for "the general welfare." They may make mistakes, but they will correct them, and learning by experience they will gradually perfect their government until under it every man, woman and child shall be contented and happy. This is a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people," and because we believe in the sovereignty of the people, we call ourselves the People's party.

We have made certain legislative demands, because we believe that their enactment into law would redound to the benefit of all the people, and these demands are only detail, and they do not constitute the basic principle upon which our party is founded. The demand of the resolute adopted at Omaha commends the principle of direct legislation by means of the Initiative and Referendum. This system has been in vogue in the Swiss republic for several years, and the results are most gratifying. The Initiative provides that a certain number of voters may petition the legislature for any desired legislation; the legislature is then compelled to pass it, and submit to the vote of the whole people for approval or rejection. The referendum is ordered whenever a certain number of voters petition that any law enacted by the legislature be referred to the people. In this way the people do their own legislating; they can initiate any legislation they desire and they can reject any law enacted by the legislature which is obnoxious to them.

The People's party favors this system, and under it it would be impossible for the party ever to lose its touch with the people. Let the people rule.—*Ex.*

It is remembered that both the old parties claim to be parties of the people. The Democrats make their claim in Greek, the republicans in Latin, the People's party in plain English. Experience alone can tell which is of truth the party of the people. The republicans make no secret that they favor the money power against the people, and the democrats got into power on a secret understanding that they would favor the money power even more than the republicans did, and they are now engaged in delivering their favors. Both old parties seek to get into power and maintain themselves in power by betraying the interests of the people. Each makes the charge against the other, and both are condemned. A painful experience of long weary years has taught the people that they have nothing to hope from either old party, and in self-defense they have organized the People's party.

What is to prevent the People's party from becoming as corrupt as the old parties? Under similar conditions it will undoubtedly become equally corrupt, and when it does it will be time for the people to organize yet another party. But there is a chance that the People's party may retain its pristine vigor and purity. The servants may be altered or wiped out, and yet the People's party would remain, a party purposed of carrying out the will of the people, whatever that will may be. This is the fundamental principle of the People's party, and every Populist should fasten it in his mind and heart with hooks of steel. The people shall rule despite the power of monied corporations. If the corporations stand between the people and their government, they shall be swept away. Nothing shall be allowed to prevent the supremacy of the people. The people must and shall rule.

Senator Jones' Famous Speech.

The speech of Senator Jones, of Nevada, against the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, which was delivered in sections during the debate on that measure, at the extra session, has just made its appearance in the Congressional Record. It takes up ninety-nine pages of that publication and was issued in a special number.

SMUGGLED A BUILDING.

A Customs Officer's Discovery Near the Mexican Border.

One of the most remarkable seizures ever made by a customs officer in any part of the country was recently made by Mr. T. C. Hannum, a special inspector in the office of Special Agent Wagstaff at El Paso, Tex. Mr. Hannum is an old Pittsburgh and Washington newspaper man. Mr. Hannum was directed to go over into Arizona and look into certain matters indicated in a letter from the Treasury Department. But the knowledge of it never came to the public till a few evenings ago, when Mr. Hannum's enjoyment of the ludicrous overcame his modesty to such a degree that he related the story to a trio of friends.

"Well, I got over to Nogales," said he, "and transacted the business I was sent to look after, and was preparing to leave without any dream of becoming a marked man in the Government service. But one morning a fellow came to me and remarked in a most mysterious and confidential way that he could 'put me onto something.' Of course, in my innocent I had no idea what he meant unless he had some new and more deadly method of mixing drinks. But that interested me, and I kindly allowed him the use of my ear. Jerking his thumb over his shoulder toward the Custom House, he hissed, 'Smuggled.' As he pointed exactly in the direction of the Custom House, I was surprised and shocked. Then I thought that in all probability he was an ex-customs officer and wanted to get even with his successor. But on closer inquiry I found that he was intending to point, not at the Custom House, but at a brick storehouse beyond."

"What kind of goods do they smuggle?" I asked.

"They don't smuggle goods," he energetically declared, "but the house was smuggled."

"To say that I was interested is putting it mildly. I knew at once that if he was not a most glorious liar I had a great 'scoop,' and went in to examine the subject. The house he pointed out was a long brick one and situated a few doors from the Custom House and in the same block. The idea of a man smuggling a brick house into this country, and that, too, under the very nose of the customs collector, began to be very funny to me, and I went at it with a great deal of interest. I found that, as a matter of fact, the owner of the house had been doing business in Mexico, which was some ten or fifteen feet away, and that he had concluded to move over under the waving folds of 'Old Glory.' He could not sell the house at a profit, and did not care to build another, so he simply tore it down and moved the whole outfit, goods and all, into the United States. The goods went through the Custom House all right, but the second-hand house was carried over without notice."

"Well, I seized the house and put it in the hands of a newly appointed inspector that had been discovered on a ranch, and who was not familiar with the commercial terms. I told him to take care of the house, but not to interfere with the 'stock.' When he came to report to me next morning he said that the house was still there, but that he could find any stock except three ducks and two pigs in the back yard."

After the laugh had gone round—the story-teller joining in with his peculiar, open-mouthed, quiet smile—he added: "But I collected the duty on a whole house, and that is all my fellow-servants can accuse me of having done wrong in the way of work that remunerates the Government."

The Tallow Tree.

Our foreign Consuls quite frequently send home curious and interesting accounts of the things that come under their observation while in line of duty. These articles, valuable from many points of view, are never seen by one in each 10,000 of our population, because the documents in which they appear, being classed with other "Government publications," are seldom consulted.

In this way much that is interesting and valuable to the scientist and general reader is overlooked. For an instance the descriptions of the curious vegetation of China, especially the "tallow tree." This tree is the Stillingeria sebifera of the botanist, the root of which produces oil, the bark the famous "rice paper" and the berries tallow. The greasy berries are of a light scarlet and resemble those of the coffee of commerce, both in size and color. In preparing the tallow the berries are first steamed and then pounded in order to separate the mesocarp from the kernel.

This pulp is then placed in a bamboo seined and the meaty portions separated from the hulls, the tallow substance having the oil expressed from it in large, primitive wooden presses, while the chaff or hulls is converted into fuel. The oil thus obtained is used for oil stores, lighting purposes, etc. The whole tree from root to leaf is surcharged with oleaginous matter, and broken limbs and abrasions in the bark have been known to exude pure oil for days in succession.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Brace of Brave Soldiers.

When the Birkenhead troopship went down, with her 438 brave soldiers and sailors, many heroic deeds were done on that sad morning, none but the shore beholding them.

Here are two examples of true valor: Ensign Russell of the 7th Highlanders, was picked up by one of the boats when he had all gained the shore. Seeing a sailor in the waves, however, on the point of drowning, he lifted the man into the boat, and again took to the water, intending to swim to land. But in a moment he was seized by a shark and perished.

Cornet Bond, of the 12th Lancers, just before the vessel foundered, went below to a cabin where two children had been left, fetched them up on deck and put them in one of the boats. A few minutes later he thrust his horse into the sea. Imagine his delight when he found the noble animal waiting for him on the beach.—*(New York Journal.)*

KILLED HERSELF IN PUBLIC.

How a Bereaved Chinese Placard Ended Her Days According to Announcement.

Mr. Medhurst, for many years British Consul at Shanghai, tells in the London Million of a singular "card of invitation" which he once received in China. It was from a lady intimating her intention to commit suicide on a specified date. She was very young and attractive, and belonged to a wealthy family; but the Chinese gentleman to whom she had been affianced from childhood having died just before the date fixed upon for their nuptials, she gave out that she deemed it her duty to render her widowhood irrevocable by dying with her betrothed. So she sent cards around to the local gentry, giving notice of her purpose. No attempt was made by her relatives or the local authorities to frustrate her design, though Mr. Medhurst appealed to the mandarins, the general opinion being that she was about to perform a meritorious act. Eventually, on the day named, the woman did deliberately sacrifice her life in the presence of thousands of spectators. A stage was erected in the open fields, with a tented frame over it, from which was suspended a slip of scarlet crepe. One end of this slip she fastened round her neck, and then, embracing a little boy presented by one of the bystanders, she mounted a chair and, raising her arms in an entirely voluntary act, sacrificed herself of this kind, according to Mr. Medhurst, are not uncommon in certain districts of China, and, strange to say, they are rewarded with monuments, sometimes erected by order of the Emperor.

South Dakota's Wealth.

South Dakota has 50,000 farms, valued at \$70,000,000 on which are raised 17,000,000 bushels of wheat and 22,000,000 of corn and various other crops. The wild grasses yield 1,500,000 tons of hay, and the wool clip exceeds 5,000,000 pounds. The Black Hill mines have yielded \$50,000,000 of gold and silver.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at El Paso a disease that has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only medicine known in the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a direct remedy, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It cures Catarrh, foundation of the disease, and gives the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring nature's work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Grass and Clover Seed.

This is the best of Grass and Clover Seed in the world. Satisfies, La. Cross, Wis. Over 30 years' experience, with lowest prices. Special low freight to New York, Pa. and the East.

If you will cut this out and send it with 14c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Cross, Wis., you will receive eleven packages of grass and clover seeds and his mammoth farm seed catalogues full of good things for the farmer, the gardener and the citizen.

A lion is born for great things when he has the strength to conquer himself.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

It will not help your own crop any to throw stones at your neighbors' trash patch.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which purifies the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion, acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Love and hope always live together. Kill hope and love will bring it to life again.

As a SIMPLE YET EFFECTIVE REMEDY for Throat Affections, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" stand first in public favor. They are absolutely unrivaled for the alleviation of all throat irritations caused by Colds or the voice.

The only thing that keeps a stingy man from stealing is the risk of the thing.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach Disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the best medicine for the blood and the stomach and the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

Many a man's religion, if boiled down, would be found to be nothing more than fiction.

Bechman's Pills with a drink of water morning and night. Bechman's—no others. 25 cents a box.

It is estimated with some error that Dr. Isaac Thompson has 100,000 letters. Druggists sell at 35c a bottle.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA PURIFIES THE BLOOD

Miss Blanche Clark

SALT RHEUM

Broke out on our little girl's face. Her hands swelled and blisters formed and later broke open. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured her. It is like a miracle. Her blood has become purified and her flesh soft and smooth." Mrs. ANNA L. CLARK, 401 E. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, biliousness, constipation, jaundice, sick headache. 25 cents.

Is a source of much suffering. The system should be thoroughly cleansed of all impurities. Hood's Sarsaparilla moves all sorts of whosoever origin, and builds up the general health.

For three years I was so troubled with malaria poison that I lost all my energy. I tried medicinal purges, but they could not relieve. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I feel fine and perfect now. Write for particulars. Address: J. C. HOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Our Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Lowell, Mass.

MADE PURE

BAD BLOOD

MADE PURE

MADE PURE

MADE PURE

MADE PURE

MADE PURE

MADE PURE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

COYOTES HUNTING BREAKFAST.

Believing Each Other in the Chase After First-found Jack Rabbits.

"Did you ever see a pack of coyotes a-rustlin' for grub?" asked an old miner of a reporter for the *Moreno* (Cal.) Indicator. "I've lived on the desert high on thirty years," he resumed, "and seed many a queer sight, but coyotes a-rustlin' for grub beats them all. Them animals are as well trained as any body of soldiers ever was under General Grant. They elect a captain, whether by drawing straws or by ballot. I don't recollect off-hand. Just at daylight a reveille calls the pack together and they come yelpin' and howlin' over the desert like a lot of things possessed, their appetites sharpened by the crisp air and eager for their regular diet of jerked rabbit meat. The avant couriers sniff around among the sagebrush and greasewood, while the rest of the band form into a big circle, sometimes spreadin' out on the plain over a radius of two or three miles. The couriers head a jack rabbit in the circle and the coyote nearest takes up the chase."

"You know a jack rabbit can run ten times faster than a coyote, and when the one in pursuit gets tired out the next one takes up the chase, and so on till the jack falls down dead from exhaustion. Then the whole pack leap onto him, their jaws snapping like sheepblades in shearin' time. Then when the jack is disposed of another reveille is sounded and the pack again form into a circle, and the circus is kept up until everyone of the yelpin', yeller devils has satisfied his appetite, some times killin' hundreds of jacks and contentin' for one meal, for a coyote can eat a jack as big as himself and then look as if he was clean starved to death. I was clean through the late unpleasantness with General Grant and I know what scientific generalin' is, and them coyotes know as much as any soldiers that ever lived about army tactics. The commander-in-chief is usually the oldest coyote in the pack, and he sits on a knoll where he can give orders to his lieutenants and aids, and what they don't know about ambushes, maneuvers and field tactics generally, ain't worth knowin'."

The Coliseum.

According to expert calculations the Coliseum of Rome seated 87,000 spectators, while 60,000 more could have found standing room. The external circumference of the Coliseum as it stands to-day is 1,728 feet, its long diameter 615 feet, its short diameter 510 feet. The arena is 279 by 296 feet and the height of the building 156 feet. There is still standing four stories of the original structure. It was in all probability the largest building of auditorium arrangement ever known.

DR. MOORHOUSE, the Bishop of Manchester, is an amiable and mild-mannered divine, much beloved in his diocese. The other day, however, a clergyman in a Lancashire parish gave out for a text, "The devil like a roaring lion goeth about seeking whom he may devour," and almost in the same breath continued: "My friends, you will probably have heard that the Bishop of Manchester has announced his intention of visiting every church in his diocese, and consequently we may expect very shortly to see him at this church," and then proceeded with his discourse, wondering what the congregation was smiling at.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas) World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely: BREAKFAST COCOA, PREMIUM NO. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER.

For "purity of material," "excellence of flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Greatest of Family Games

Progressive America.

The most entertaining and instructive game of the century. It delightfully teaches American geography, while it is to young and old as fascinating as a contest. Can be played by any number of players. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, for fifteen 2-cent stamps. The Game Company, Boston, Mass.

JAPANESE TOOTH POWDER, Generalized for use. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AM N U No. 6, 1894.

One bottle for fifteen cents, Twelve bottles for one dollar, by mail.

R.I.P.A.N.S

Ripans Tabules are the most effective recipe ever prescribed by a physician for any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Buy of any druggist anywhere, or send price to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 50 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

HOTEL DIDN'T SUIT HIS DOG.

Why Frank De Vroom Quit an Indianapolis Hotel.

Czar, the big staghound which for more than two years has been one of the best known figures on the Klatka, has just passed through a thrilling experience out West. Some months ago Czar and his master, Frank De Vroom, were engaged for the purpose of walking dog and leading gentlemen in a Chicago production. After the run of the play in that city it took to the road. In course of time it struck Indianapolis. Mr. De Vroom and Czar engaged a room at the best hotel. The next morning after their arrival, as master and dog passed through the corridor, they heard the hotel clerk call a bell boy and ask if the dog had spent the night in the hotel. When the bell boy admitted that he had, the proprietor shouted: "Well, don't let that occur again."

Czar and De Vroom waited for a few moments and then sauntered up to the desk. De Vroom asked for his bill. The hotel clerk looked astonished.

"Why, but I thought you were going to stop a week, sir? Have you any complaint, sir?"

"Oh, no," replied De Vroom, carelessly; "I am quite satisfied. It's my dog that's kicking."

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES.

VOL. II.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1894.

NO. 36.

AT THE CAPITOL.

A Synopsis of What is Being Said and Done at Washington from Day to Day.

42d DAY.—Another day passed without anything of interest transpiring in the senate. The tariff bill from the house was laid before the senate and was referred to the committee on finance. The senate adjourned until Monday.

44TH DAY.—A feeling reference to the death of Mr. Childs was made in the chaplain's opening prayer in the senate this morning. Mr. Hale offered a resolution reciting that the tariff bill has come to the senate, that reports of many great industrial interests and many laboring men believe that no opportunity has been heretofore had for them to be heard on its provisions and that they now desire to present their objections to it before any action is taken by the senate, and instructing the committee on finance to give an opportunity to all parties who believe their interests affected to be heard before the committee reports its action to the senate. He said that he did not desire immediate action on the resolution and did not know that there was any necessity for it, because he would not assume that the committee would decline to give such hearing. He asked that the resolution should lie on the table, and said he would call it up soon for the purpose of making some remarks on it. It was so ordered. The house bill to repeal the federal election law was then taken up, and Mr. Chandler addressed the senate in opposition to it. After a pro and con debate the bill went over and the senate adjourned.

45TH DAY.—The senate still pegging away on the federal election bill, with nothing unusual happening. Confirmation: Thomas M. Wright of Kansas to be minister to Bolivia and Mary Forc to be postmistress at Selma, Ala.

46TH DAY.—In the senate Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, presented remonstrances from various organizations, against the Wilson bill. Mr. Dolph offered a resolution providing for the printing of senate documents all memorials presented or to be presented to the senate by the first of March, in reference to the Wilson bill. The bill to repeal the federal election law was passed, the vote standing 39 to 28. Stewart, Allen, Kyle and Puffer voting with the democrats in the affirmative.

47TH DAY.—In the senate Mr. Sherman of Ohio, presented a memorial of wool growers against putting wool on the free list, and asked that it be printed. It was so ordered. Other memorials were presented and referred. The resolution by Mr. Stewart declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the secretary of the treasury has no authority to issue bonds, except under the resumption act, and that money derived from bonds under that act cannot be applied to any other purpose than as specified in the act, was laid before the senate. Pending action on a motion to refer, the resolution went over until Monday. At 3 p. m. the house resolutions on the death of Mr. Mutchler of Pennsylvania, were laid before the senate. The usual action was taken in honor of the deceased representative and the senate adjourned.

48TH DAY.—A resolution of satisfaction in regard to the way Admiral Benham acted at Rio was adopted in consideration by Mr. Money, but was objected to by Mr. Simpson, and the resolution was laid over. At 12:30 the Hawaiian affair was taken up, and it was decided to take the vote at 3:30 Tuesday. The house then adjourned.

49TH DAY.—Pursuant to the agreement arrived at just before adjournment Saturday the house met this morning at 11 o'clock, and in the absence of the chaplain prayer was offered by Mr. Everett, democrat, of Massachusetts. The house took up the consideration of the Hawaiian resolution, and speeches were made throughout the day and into a night session.

50TH DAY.—The house opened up on the Hawaiian resolution, and Mr. Sickles, democrat, of New York, caused a sensation by attacking the president's policy. He was the first democrat who had not upheld the resolution of the foreign affairs committee. He held that one administration should not constitute itself a court of appeals to review the preceding administration. At 3:50 o'clock the previous question was ordered and a vote was taken on Mr. Blair's amendment, approving the recognition of the provisional government by the Harrison and Cleveland administrations and declaring for a policy of ultimate annexation. The amendment was defeated on a standing vote of 77 to 116 and on roll call by a vote of 90 to 155. A vote was then had on Mr. Hitt's substitute. This declared that it is the sense of the house that the president's demand for the surrender and attempt to erect a monarchy in its stead was an unwarranted intervention in the affairs of a friendly recognized government, contrary to the law of nations, the policy of this republic and spirit of the constitution. Also that the provisional government having been recognized, the highest international interests demanded that it should pursue its own policy. This substitute was lost, the yeas being 103 and nays 158. Mr. Reed moved to recommit, and this was lost—yeas 79, nays 119. Mr. Cummings of New York voting with the republicans. The question recurred on the original

resolution offered by Mr. McCreary, that in the sense of the house Mr. Stevens had acted, in employing a naval force in overthrowing the queen and setting up another government, contrary to the traditions of our republic and the spirit of our constitution, and is condemned. Also that the house approve the principle announced by the president that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. Further that the annexation of Hawaii or a protectorate is unequalled for and inexpedient, and that the people of Hawaii should have freedom to pursue their own policy without intervention. The yeas and nays being called for, the republicans abstained from voting, with one exception—Mr. Broderick of Kansas—and the democrats could only muster 160 votes. Mr. Sickles voted against the resolution. The speaker announced the result—yeas 160, nays 2; no quorum—and Mr. McCreary moved a call of the house. The republicans under the leadership of Mr. Reed, filibustered and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion and the roll was called. The motion was agreed to and the call of the house was ordered. On a call Mr. Reed employed his dilatory tactics and as the name of each absentee was called Mr. Reed requested that he be excused. Once or twice an objection was raised, but as Mr. Reed showed symptoms of asking a division on the objection was recalled. Mr. McCreary offered a resolution that all leaves of absence be recalled and the sergeant-at-arms be ordered to telegraph the absent. On this question Mr. McCreary demanded the previous question and the question was agreed to. Mr. McCreary then moved that the house adjourn, and this was carried at 6:30 o'clock, leaving the resolution pending.

46TH DAY.—In the house the McCreary resolution on Hawaiian affairs was brought to a vote, and adopted by a vote of 177 to 75, Cummings and Sickles, democrats, of New York, voting with the republicans in the negative, and the populists dividing. The Bontelle resolution on the subject, the preamble to which recited that the president in his instructions to Willis has invaded the rights of congress, was defeated by a vote of 161 to 91. Mr. Bland reported from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, the bill providing for the issue of silver certificates equal to the seigniorage on silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and moved to go into committee of the whole. No quorum voting on this motion, the house adjourned.

47TH DAY.—The house after consuming much time in filibustering, went into committee of the whole to consider the Bland seigniorage bill. Mr. Bland opened the debate, explaining the provisions of the bill. It provides for coining the seigniorage of silver which had accrued under the silver purchase act, and for the issue of silver certificates, which, when redeemed by silver dollars coined under this act, are not to be reissued. The bill was to be coined only for the redemption of certificates and notes, not to redeem notes issued under the Sherman law. At 4:45 the committee rose. Unanimous consent was asked for immediate consideration of the bill to regulate the making proper returns by officers of the government. Agreed to without debate, and at 4:50 the house adjourned.

48TH DAY.—The day was spent in debating the Bland silver seigniorage bill. The chairman of the pension committee being sick, the standing rule for the night session was vacated, and the house at 4:50 adjourned.

49TH DAY.—Mr. Land of California, asked unanimous consent that the special order, setting aside this afternoon for enlogies on the late Senator Stanford be vacated, and that the hour of 3 Monday be given to that purpose. It was so ordered. The death of Representative Houk was announced, and after the adoption of the usual resolutions and appointment of the usual committee provided in such cases, the house adjourned at 12:07.

Fifty-six Colored Graduates.
At the annual commencement exercises of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, there were fifty-six negroes graduated in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. There were three female graduates in pharmacy, the first women in the south to graduate in this profession. The address to the graduates was delivered by Bishop Walden, of Cincinnati. The graduates represent thirteen states and the West Indies. There were forty-one medical graduates, three dental and twelve pharmaceutical.

LATEST FROM RIO.
Marital Law to Cease and an Election Ordered.

The Brazilian government has decided to decree that marital law shall cease on February 26th, and that the presidential election shall take place on March 1st, in accordance with the constitution. Dr. Prudente de Moraes, president of the senate, is the only candidate yet named for the national presidency. He is a civilian, from the state of Sao Paulo. It is possible that he will be acceptable to both sides.

Small Pox Near Shelbyville.
A recent telegram from Wartrace, Tenn., says: Five or six cases of smallpox have been discovered this side of Shelbyville, on the old Wartrace and Shelbyville road, all negroes. It is thought that the negro who was reported to have died last week with measles had a well developed case of smallpox. A great many negroes attended the funeral and the disease has since appeared among them.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wholesale Summary of the News of the Week Gathered from Every Quarter.

The Onita coal mine, Arkansas, is flooded.

Th. Dublin, Texas, cotton compress has gone up in flames.

Lawson Warren has been arrested at Savannah, Ga., for passing raised bills.

The residence of Col. W. S. Lovell of Palmyra, Miss., is reported burned.

James Nugent, in Minnesota, while drunk, shot and killed his 14-year-old daughter.

Congressman George W. Hank of Ohio dropped dead from heart disease at Washington.

About 400 people responded to a recent call at Augusta, Ga., for a meeting of the unemployed.

In Walker county, Ga., colored whitecaps recently whipped a worthless negro and advised him to leave the county.

At Augusta, Ga., Nelson Williams, colored, shot and killed his wife. A coroner's jury held it to be willful murder.

The legislature of Mississippi has appropriated \$8,500 to the Vicksburg hospital for each of the years 1894 and 1895.

At Decatur, Ga., J. H. Galaway, while practicing with a parlor rifle, accidentally shot and killed Ed Dabney, a negro boy.

The postoffice at Newport News was burglarized. The robbers blew open the safe and took out about \$4,000 in money and stamps.

A late telegram says that the unemployed of the city of Boston, to the number of 50,000, gathered to hear an address on political economy.

Hon. A. G. McLaughlin has been nominated by the democratic caucus of the Mississippi legislature for United States senator to succeed Senator Wallhall.

Gen. Lucien B. Northup, who was Commissary-General of the Confederate army, is dead. He breathed his last at the Confederate Soldiers' home at Pikeville, Md.

Four attempts by miscreants to burn the world's fair buildings at Chicago were made within twenty-four hours recently, and frustrated by the Columbian guards.

The Arkansas river is rapidly rising. The Cumberland river is booming and has reached the danger height at Nashville. Hundreds of families are moving to higher ground.

A London man died of alcoholism. It was disclosed at the coroner's inquest that the proprietor of the bar he had chiefly patronized held an insurance policy on his life.

In a fight with moonshiners on Black Alleghany mountain, W. Va., two United States marshals and two distillers were killed and one man mortally wounded.

The Bibb Manufacturing Company, of Macon, Ga., whose cotton factory, one of the largest in the state, has been running on half time all winter, has resumed full time.

The grand jury at Lafayette, Ind., has returned four indictments against two directors of the defunct Commercial Bank of Oxford for grand larceny and embezzlement.

L. Sheffield, the first man to make iron rails in the south, and who made much of the steel armor for the Confederate navy, died recently at his home near Memphis, at the age of 80.

In Denmark the value of real estate has increased 192,000,000 pounds in thirty-seven years; a result due to breaking up large estates and their division by sale among the peasantry.

Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the effect that a plot to assassinate President Peixoto has been discovered at Rio, and that several of the plotters had been arrested and shot.

John W. Love, cashier of the First National Bank of Watkins, N. Y., has disappeared and \$50,000 (estimated) of the bank's fund are missing. The bank is closed and great excitement prevails.

A box containing \$957 disappeared from Collector Trammell's room in the United States custom house in Atlanta, and after two days' hunt was found by detectives in a vacant room of the building.

Gerding, who a short time ago attempted to hold up and rob an express train on the Knoxville & Ohio railway, was convicted at Clinton, Tenn., and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. His accomplice, Will Smith, was killed at the time of the attempted robbery.

Three men entered the house of James Clayton, in Cumberland county, Ky., and compelled him by torture to disclose the whereabouts of his money, which he kept about his premises for want of faith in banks of deposit. They got \$11,800, and escaped on three of Clayton's horses.

The rapid rise in the Mississippi at Memphis is causing alarm among planters of the lower valley. It rose over three feet one day, passing the 19 foot stage, which beats the record for this season of the year.

G. N. Henson, a prominent banker of Chattanooga, shot and killed J. B. Wert, an insurance agent. The affair was a result of a recent divorce suit, in which Henson was the plaintiff and Wert a co-respondent.

The country bridge across Illinois Bayou, near Russellville, Ark., was swept away and two trestles of the railroad bridge broke loose. Fifty boats of the pontoon bridge at Darda-

nello were carried away by the flood. Ben Davis of Pensacola, Fla., has been committed to jail, charged with conspiracy in transmitting false pension claims. Martha Shiers, also committed, is charged with making and transmitting false affidavits in her pension claim.

A toy pistol was accidentally discharged close to the face of Jack Barrett, a son of Dr. R. S. Barrett, of Atlanta. The wound entered his eye injuring it so that Dr. Calhoun, the eminent oculist, was unable to tell whether or not the sight was permanently destroyed.

One night last week, at Denver, Col., Henry L. Carr, a lawyer, was murdered at his home. His wife and three intimate friends of hers have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime for the purpose of obtaining money on his life insurance, said to amount to \$20,000.

Two burglars entered the home of Miss Christian Duhra at St. Louis, Mo., and attacked her and a roommate, Miss Sanford. A desperate fight ensued. Miss Duhra finally got hold of her revolver and shot a bullet into her assailant, and the other wretch who had attacked her friend, whereupon they both fled.

A recent census of the city of New York, taken to ascertain the number of persons unemployed, showed: Number of families scheduled, 49,681; number of persons, 206,701; number usually employed, 78,023; number of males out of employment, 52,592; females, 14,688; total, 67,280; number of families needing help, 39,314; not in need, 9,370.

At Lebanon, Ind., Frank Hull, a negro, was arrested on a charge of criminal assault on a lady. When the sheriff and his deputies were taking him from the jail to the court house, a mob led by Mrs. Addie Taylor rushed upon the guards. Twice the woman threw a rope around the prisoner's neck, and the furious mob began to drag him; but each time the rope was cut, and the accused was finally gotten away to Indianapolis.

Hans Hydrick and Claude Shepherd, the Mont Valley, Kansas, train robbers, were convicted and sentenced to death. Hydrick, about a year ago, murdered a man at Pine Bluff, Ark., and he and Shepherd were afterwards convicted of burglary at Jackson, Miss., and sentenced to the penitentiary, whence they were carried to Arkansas to be tried for the train robbery.

A thousand people had assembled to witness the hanging of Joe Purvis at Columbus, Miss. When the trap fell Purvis fell to the ground. The rope, instead of the neck, had broken. Sheriff McGee was about to conduct his prisoner back to the scaffold.

Four of the supervisors, who were present, called the sheriff into the courthouse for a conference. They advised that, in view of Purvis having so stoutly protested his innocence, and of his partial confession of what he knew about the Buckley murder, all the facts be laid before the governor, and further proceedings postponed to await his orders. It was finally decided to submit the matter to the crowd, which was done by the Rev. Mr. Sibley in a soul-stirring address. The voice of the crowd was as one—for postponement, and they pledged themselves to stand by the sheriff in case of trouble growing out of his action in yielding to the suggestions of mercy in behalf of one whom they believed innocent. When Purvis was informed of what had been done he said, with tearful emotion, "I asked a merciful God to spare me, an innocent boy, and He did me. May He be praised." And with a relative, who came forward, he wept for joy.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.
Illustrated by Facts and Figures Showing Its Progress in the South.

In 1889 one farm at Scotland Neck, N. C., sold 427,000 pounds of meat. Last year the entire shipments of meat to that place were 76,000. In 1889, 56,000 bushels of corn were shipped there; last year the home product supplied the demand in full.

Two shoats, only ten months old, slaughtered at Canton, Ga., last week, weighed 350 pounds each, and three others in Cobb county netted 8.8 pounds of pork.

A Georgia exchange mentions the remarkable product of twenty bushels of onion sets on one eighth of an acre, and adds that, at this rate of production, the price being ten cents per quart, an acre would yield \$520.

NOT ENOUGH MEN.
It Will Be Necessary to Enlist a Large Number to Man the New War Vessels.

There are not enough men enlisted in the navy to properly man the United States ships which go into commission before the first of May, and, moreover, the limit allowed by law, will not permit the enlistment of a sufficient number. The big cruisers Columbia and Olympia, the Marblehead and Montgomery, the Atlanta, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Cincinnati, the Albatross and the Marion are all to be manned, requiring about 1,500 men. About half that number is available. Additional authority will be required from congress to enlist sufficient men and Secretary Herbert will probably lay the matter before that body.

Salaries Restored.
President Jeffery, of the Denver and Rio Grande, has restored the salaries of the general offices of the road to the basis that was in force before the voluntary reduction that went into effect last September. It is understood that the salaries of the other employees will be readjusted on the first of the month.

Valiant Gallant.
Auguste Vaillant, the anarchist who threw the bomb in the chamber of deputies on December 9th, was guillotined at 7:10 o'clock Monday at the prison De LaRoquette. Vaillant's last words, as he was led to the guillotine, were, "Death to the Bourgeois." "Long live anarchy!" About 1200 people were present. There was no disturbance.

BIRMINGHAM REJOICES.
The Rolling Mill, Its Zigzag Industry, Will Resume Work.

The Birmingham rolling mill management has signed contracts for raw material, making satisfactory arrangements with their employees, and the big mill employing nearly 1,000 men, will resume Monday, after having been idle since July. This is Birmingham's largest industry, and its resumption means much.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Items of General Interest that are Occurring at the Capital City.

John J. King has been confirmed as collector of customs at Mobile; W. P. Watson, public surveyor of Washington; R. U. Culbertson, district attorney for the western district of Texas, and Julius A. Taylor, for the western district of Tennessee.

It has already been mentioned in these notes that probable cause existed for a suspicion that movements are on foot to resurrect the defunct Louisiana Lottery in the form of a branch at Port Tampa, Fla. The postmaster general has instructed the inspector division to investigate at once, and report from an officer in the field, experienced and skilled in such matters, is expected. If it transpires that the lottery company has again opened up for business in the United States, the whole power of the department will be brought to bear against it. The state department has been requested to endeavor to secure the co-operation of the governments of Mexico and the Central American states in defeating the scheme of making drawings in one country in order to evade the laws of another.

BOXING FOR CHARITY.
Corbett and Mitchell to Meet With the Mittens in New York.

James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell, having settled their differences and become good friends, have generously volunteered to box four rounds at Grand Central Palace, New York, Monday night, February 19, for charity sake. It is intended to make this as nearly as possible an exact representation of the scene in the ring of the Duval Athletic Club on January 25. "Honest" John Kelly, who was referee of the great international fight, has consented to act as master of ceremonies at this bread and butter, and all the men who figure as seconds, bottle holders, timekeepers, etc., will be on hand.

A BOLD THEAT.
A Socialist Threw Out Threats Against the Police.

Another meeting of the unemployed was held at Tower Hill, London, Monday, at which the Socialist leader, Williams, announced that a demonstration would be made in Trafalgar Square on Saturday. He declared that if the police interfered the procession of the unemployed would send them to heaven by chemical parcels post.

This sentiment was greeted with cheers by the assembled mob. Continuing, Williams declared that a piece of explosive the size of a penny, which could be carried in the pocket would remove two lines of police.

Again the crowd broke out into appreciative cheers at Williams' enunciation of his dangerous hint, many of the crowd shouting "It should be done."

Williams further said that if the Foreign anarchists reinforce the unemployed, there would be warm work for the police. The speaker was repeatedly cheered.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DEAD.
The Well-Known Editor and Philanthropist Passes Away.

George W. Childs, the well-known philanthropist and editor and owner of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, died at 3:01 o'clock Saturday morning. Mr. Childs had been ill for three weeks, and his death has been momentarily expected for several days. He suffered a stroke of paralysis two or three days ago, which hastened the end. Mr. Childs was a type of American manhood at its very best, and by his death not only America but the English speaking race has lost one of its noblest characters, for the benevolence of Mr. Childs has made his name as familiar on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. Mr. Childs was born in Baltimore May 12, 1829. He attended private schools there until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Philadelphia, where he has resided since.

CONDITIONAL PARDON.
Offered to Insurgents by President Peixoto.

President Peixoto has offered to pardon private property belonging to the insurgents who apply for clemency within two months. During the past three days extraordinary efforts have been made to induce members of the regular army to desert and join the insurgents' forces. When it was thought the regulars would turn their arms against the government the insurgent feet was brought close to the shore in order that a force might be landed to co-operate with the troops. The insurgents were confident of success, but the plan failed absolutely.

Valiant Gallant.
Auguste Vaillant, the anarchist who threw the bomb in the chamber of deputies on December 9th, was guillotined at 7:10 o'clock Monday at the prison De LaRoquette. Vaillant's last words, as he was led to the guillotine, were, "Death to the Bourgeois." "Long live anarchy!" About 1200 people were present. There was no disturbance.

BIRMINGHAM REJOICES.
The Rolling Mill, Its Zigzag Industry, Will Resume Work.

The Birmingham rolling mill management has signed contracts for raw material, making satisfactory arrangements with their employees, and the big mill employing nearly 1,000 men, will resume Monday, after having been idle since July. This is Birmingham's largest industry, and its resumption means much.

POPULITES AND JEFFERSONIANS

Concise in Convention and Nominate a Full Ticket.

The state convention of the Jeffersonian democrats and the people's party was held at Birmingham on February 8, and a full state ticket was nominated.

The people's party had their state convention in the morning in the Winnie Davis wigwam. A. P. Longshore, president as chairman. An invitation was received from the Jeffersonians to join them in their convention. It was accepted.

At noon the Jeffersonian delegates came into the hall and the two conventions combined into one. Judge Zell Gaston of Butler county was made permanent chairman.

The following state ticket was nominated:

For governor, Reuben F. Kolb of Montgomery.

Secretary of state, J. C. Fonville of Crenshaw county.

Auditor, W. F. B. Lynch of Macon county.

Treasurer, T. K. Jones of Hale county.

Superintendent of education, J. P. Oliver of Tallapoosa county.

Attorney-general, Warren Rees, Jr., of Montgomery.

The following is the state executive committee agreed upon by the people's party:

First District—Charles Spies, Dr. R. B. Harris, Marengo.

Second—J. M. Whitehead, Butler; J. S. Stewart, Corning.

Third—S. W. Brooks, Geneva; J. T. Tate, Russell.

Fourth—J. Gilbert Johnson, Dallas; L. T. Green, Calhoun.

Fifth—Charles K. McMorris, Elmore; M. W. Whaley, Clay.

Sixth—Sam Shaddy and M. A. Little.

Seventh—J. Box, St. Clair; F. W. Powell, Cullman.

Eighth—Dan Cook, Morgan; L. C. Coulson.

Ninth—J. C. Manning, Jefferson; S. M. Adams, Bibb.

State-at-large—A. P. Longshore, Shelby; G. E. Jones, Clarke; W. M. Wood, Cullman; George P. Galtner, Etowah.

The committee will select its own chairman.

Platform adopted in joint-convention:

1. We demand a free vote and an honest count.

2. We demand the passage of a contest law for state officers.

3. We demand the free coinage of gold and silver on the basis of 16 to 1.

4. We demand the expansion of the circulating medium to \$50 per capita.

5. We protest against the control of the circulating medium by corporate enterprises.

6. We demand a tariff for revenue and that the revenue necessary to meet the expenses of the government be raised as far as possible by a tariff on imports and that this tariff be so levied as to protect the bordering states, the mills, the shops and on the farms and their products against the labor of foreign countries.

7. We demand a national graduated income tax on salaries or incomes in excess of reasonable expenditures for the comforts and necessities of life.

8. We favor more liberal educational facilities for the masses and a better and more efficient administration of the school laws.

9. We demand that the convicts shall be removed from the penitentiaries.

10. We demand that the present lien laws be so amended as to give the miners the same benefits accorded to other laborers, and the enactment of such laws as will secure to them the payments of wages in lawful money, semi-monthly.

11. We favor the creation of the office of State Inspector of weights and measures, election of mine inspectors and the inhibition of working children under 13 years of age in the mines.

12. We favor the development of our material resources and the upbuilding of our industrial enterprises, and to that end we invite the investment of capital, pledging the enactment of such laws as will afford encouragement and protection to all legitimate investments.

NEW PENSION RULINGS.
They are of Interest to Pensioners, Agents and Attorneys.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds has rendered four decisions of considerable importance to pension attorneys. He holds that where several applications are filed for a claimant at different times by different attorneys, based on separate disabilities, the several applications pending shall be considered as one claim and allowed as such. If a contract for a fee of \$25, on account of each disability, has been filed, the only fee allowed will be to the attorney filing the first contract.

The former practice of dividing the fee on allowance of the claim between the attorneys filing contracts has been ordered discontinued. This is due to the fact that the commissioner of pensions has no power to vary the terms of contract or divide the fee between the attorneys after the party filing the first agreement, under the law, has complied with the contract terms. This ruling will apply to claims already filed and in which the attorney filing the contract subsequent to the first has performed no service, and to all claims hereafter filed.

Where a widow claims pension for herself and her own children, and also declares for the soldier child by former wife, the claim will be considered an entirety and the rights of all parties are subject to a single adjudication. In these cases the attorney is entitled to but one fee. In cases wherein the same relative claimant asks for increase and alleges a non-disability, and an attorney prosecutes the claim under articles of agreement, the contract applies to the whole matter pending and the attorney is held to but one fee.

HILL'S SENTENCE REDUCED.
Harry Hill's sentence for forgery has been reduced from seven to five years, and all other indictments withdrawn. As soon as this was done Hill withdrew his motion for a new trial in the Hill case was filed, but was withdrawn, and in a short time he will be serving his sentence.

Business Probable.
The Godday Publishing Company, publishers of Godday's Magazine and various books and periodicals, has assigned.

The London and Northwestern District bank has suspended. It is a small concern with a capital of \$25,000.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Hon. Standoff Johnson's Appeal for the Cakewalk.

When the routine proceedings of the Limekiln Club Saturday night meeting had been disposed of, Bro. Gardner arose and announced that the Hon. Standoff Johnson of Alabama was in the anteroom and anxious to address the club on the subject of the cakewalk—a matter dear to the heart of every colored man, woman and child in this fair land. He had not only made a long journey with this address in view, but was considered the highest and best authority in the United States. On motion of Giveadam Jones it was decided that he should be given an opportunity to speak. While the Reception Committee were absent from the room Bro. Gardner ordered two more candles to be lighted and one of the alley windows lowered from the top, and Shindig Watkins and Samuel Shin, both of whom have consumptive coughs which can be heard 80 rods against the wind, were allowed to go home.

The Hon. Johnson was then brought in by the Reception Committee and received in an enthusiastic manner. He was a well-formed, two-story man of middle age, with whiskers on his chin, and there was a certain magnetism about his cool, calm demeanor. He bowed right and left, shook hands with Bro. Gardner and Sir Isaac Walpole in a very friendly manner and began:

"My friends a crisis has arisen in the history of the cake walk people of America. While the white man has bin officiously grantin' us political an' civil rights he has bin at the same time privately conspirin' to rob us of one of the greatest an' most sacred privileges handed down by our forefathers. Right yer in my pocket I hev a list of 50 newspapers an' 100 members of Congress who an pledged to secure de enactment of a law forbidin' any cake walk or pussin or pussin of an originatin' or holdin' or attendin' dat sacred institution known as a cake walk." (Intense excitement.)

"De conspiracy originated ober five y'ars ago, but de movements of de conspirators was so quiet, dat nuffin was known of 'm till about three months since. De object was to git all ready an' den suddenly jump on us with boaf feet, but thank heaben dat we hev heard de alarm an' hev de power to checkmate de conspiracy! (Cheers.) All ober dis land de cake walk men and women an' risin' up to protest in thunderous tones agin this great wrong to

Bonds for Wall Street, and burdens for the people.

As silver declines so does cotton and wheat and yet the gold bugs say the repeal of the Sherman law was a good thing.

The House has passed the Wilson bill, and by its provisions, there will be a deficit of 50 millions per year.

The final count, on the court house election took place last Saturday, by the board of supervisors; the result was about as announced in last week's Advocate, except that one of the boxes at Montevallo was not counted. No evidence was taken, the board holding that they could only count the boxes presented by the Sheriff. No evidence was received on the legality of the boxes; the board taking the position they were not judges, but ministerial officers and could only count such boxes as were returned to the Sheriff by the returning officers.

We place at our mast head the ticket nominated by the People's Party and Jeffersonian Democracy; it is the same ticket that was nominated, elected, and counted out in 1892, except for attorney general, Warren S. Reese, Jr., of Montgomery, was nominated instead of B. K. Collier, who has removed to California. The entire ticket is composed of true reformers, men who are in favor of honest elections, an upright and fearless judiciary, and a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The ticket will be elected in August, and won't be counted out. The people need have no fear of those men being robbed of their offices as they were last year. It behooves every lover of liberty, and good government to go to work to elect the whole ticket on the first Monday in August next.

STATE CONVENTION.

The convention of the People's Party of Alabama met in Birmingham on last Thursday the 8th inst. In the absence of Chairman Geo. F. Gaither, on account of the serious illness of his daughter, the convention was called to order by A. P. Longshore, chairman of the campaign committee. A. P. Longshore was elected temporary chairman and T. H. White, of Chilton temporary secretary. The temporary were made the permanent officers and the various committees were appointed. The committee on platform reported as follows:

PLATFORM

In the midst of prosperous peace, possessed of the richest and most fruitful country on the face of the globe, with a succession of bountiful harvests, having a frugal, intelligent, enterprising and industrious population, with inexhaustible resources of soil, minerals and staple productions, and a form of government the most simple and propitious for the spread of universal happiness and prosperity, we find at this time the people of the state of Alabama and of the whole United States environed with conditions that threaten destitution, misery, suffering and want never before known in our country's history. We find confidence destroyed. Men from necessity are growing sordid and selfish. The moral and religious foundations of our civilization are being undermined with a dangerous spirit that substitutes vice for virtue, and greed of power and wealth for honor and morality to such an extent that civilization itself is threatened, and believing that these conditions have been brought about and are now being nurtured by the two political parties, we, the people's party, in state convention assembled, do put forth the following platform of principles:

1. We are actuated by a common brotherhood, espousing a common cause, cemented by a common interest, and having in view common result, we will labor to a common end.

2. As citizens of the greatest republic that time has ever known, we feel impelled by but one impulse, which is the betterment and amelioration of the condition of all men, and especially that class of our fellow citizens who, on account of poverty, brought upon them by unwise and wicked laws, are reduced to privation and want by no fault of their own. We avow our determination to stand together for the enactment of such laws as will afford the most speedy relief from the evils that are upon us.

3. With steadfast faith in the principles of the Omaha platform, we unhesitatingly renew our allegiance to the doctrines therein announced, and will exert our utmost energies in the coming elections to have them engrained upon our statute books.

5. Our faith is unshaken in the good results to come from a purged and purified ballot box, and we are, therefore, now, as we were in 1892, for a free vote and a fair count, and insist that the humblest citizen should be permitted to cast his vote without fear, constraint or other undue influence, and when cast should be honestly counted, unmolested by unscrupulous party managers or henchmen to substitute it with one of their own choosing, or outbrowed with the vote of fictitious persons who do not exist or did not vote.

6. We denounce the Sayre election law as partisan and open to the commission of frauds, for which no remedy is provided and no penalty fixed and we pledge ourselves to repeal or amend it so as to secure fair and honest elections as soon as we obtain control of the state government.

7. As Thomas Jefferson was opposed to any restriction upon the suffrage of men, so are we, except it be for some grades of crime, among which we would place the purchase or sale of a vote, or other interference with the honest expression of the will of the people at the ballot box.

8. We denounce the extravagant methods of the present de facto state administration, by which taxes have been increased and large sums of money borrowed at high rates of interest to defray the expenses of the current year.

10. We would discourage the spirit of emigration among the colored people, and encourage them to be honest and industrious by dealing fairly with them and according to them their rights under the law. We are in favor, however, of having the general government set apart sufficient territory to constitute a state, given exclusively to the colored race, to which they may voluntarily go, and in which they alone shall be entitled to suffrage and citizenship.

13. We are opposed to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks and the establishment of state banks of issue, as proposed by the democratic party, and insist that the power to create and issue money shall remain where the constitution places it, with the federal government.

Frequent applause interrupted the reading of the platform.

By motion the words "or amend," after the words "Sayre election law," were stricken out and the platform adopted.

At this juncture the Jeffersonians came into the wigwag, and the populists arose and greeted them with a cheer, with another for Captain Kolb.

RESOLUTIONS

The committee on resolutions submitted the following, which were read and adopted:

Resolved, That we denounce the demoralization of silver by the democratic congress as destructive of the prosperity of the industrial masses.

Resolved, That we denounce the governor and other state officers, whose duty under the constitution and laws of the state was to set apart the public school fund and pay it out on warrants for school purposes, for having misapplied such public fund for other purposes.

Resolved, That we denounce the Sayre election law, because under its provisions a stupendous partisan machine, by which the governor, through the county and beat registrars, can disfranchise at will any or all citizens of the state who dare oppose organized democracy; and because under its provisions a thief box is created into which the perjured hirelings of men, who can never hold office by the popular will, may steal without fear of detecting the votes of those who cannot read their own ballots, and because its framers said in the Age-Herald that the law intended to avoid the suppression of a certain vote in the state.

The report was adopted. The following were selected as an executive committee:

POPULIST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following executive committee:

First district—Charles Spies, Dr. R. B. Harris, Marengo.

Second—J. M. Whitehead, Butler; J. S. Stewart, Covington.

Third—S. W. Brooks, Geneva; J. T. Tate, Russell.

Fourth—J. Gilbert Johnson, Dallas; L. T. Green, Calhoun.

Fifth—Charles K. McMorris, Elmore; M. W. Whatley, Clay.

Sixth—Sam Snoddy and M. A. Little.

Seventh—J. Box, St. Clair; F. W. Powell, Cullman.

Eighth—Dan Cook, Morgan; L. C. Coulson.

Ninth—J. C. Manning, Jefferson; S. M. Adams, Bibb.

State at large—A. P. Longshore, Shelby; G. E. Jones, Clarke; W. M. Wood, Cullman; George F. Gaither, Etowah.

The committee selected as chairman, John W. Pitts.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet with the Jeffersonian Democracy.

The Story of a Tramp.

[BY MATTIE CRESS STANCHFIELD.]

I was born in Ohio in the year 1861. The South had seceded and war had begun.

My grandfather was a soldier who with Washington, had fought at Yorktown and there a medal won.

For bravery. When the war was over and peace declared, he to the fertile valley went and with others shared.

The trials of what was then life in the far west.

There, was my father raised and by fortune blest.

But the southern guns were heard and he hastened forth To defend the flag the symbol of a nation's worth.

Measured not by dollars, but by freedoms laws, By the rights of the people and humanity's cause.

Vicksburg fell; and father by a southern bullet died;

Mother was left with a young family to provide.

A brother had I; to all the neighbors known as Roy,

A bright and noble son; a mischief loving boy.

Together we played the summer and autumn through,

And what was one's was always the brothers too.

In the old school house our winter days were spent

There to gaining knowledge our youthful minds were bent,

So lived we happily, until I was eighteen,

When a cloud our joys and pleasures intervened.

Mother sickened and died; our grief was very great,

But we divided the property, our father's large estate.

Five thousand dollars had we, each one to begin

A fortune for himself, for life so far had been

Free from every care, and little did we know;

That so soon we should be struck by sorrow's fearful blow.

Roy entered a bank and to cashier was promoted,

Then to the shining dollar I saw he was devoted,

'Twas but a short time ere he became president,

And then to gaining wealth his energies he bent.

I with my money bought a piece of land,

And to be farmer thought it would be grand;

I would plow and harrow; I would sow and reap,

And devote my time to raising cattle and sheep;

I would build me a house and get me a wife,

And, with her, enjoy all the pleasures of life;

We would live on a farm where the air was pure,

Wealth would we gain and a home secure.

But when I bought horses Roy bought bonds,

While I fed the stock he was cutting coupons.

While I plowed the corn and destroyed the weeds,

He was shaving notes and drawing deeds;

When I went in debt to get a machine,

He to loan me the money was very keen;

I gave him a mortgage upon our home

He with the interest visited Rome.

I toiled early and late to pay the loan,

To him hard work was entirely unknown;

I lived in a house and the floors were bare,

He in a mansion furnished with artistic care;

My wife milked the cows and fed the hogs,

His read the fashions and petted the dogs;

My children were dressed in Kentucky jeans,

And ate corn bread and pork and beans,

His were clothed in silks and satins rare,

And ordered what they fancied from a bill of fare.

When I in my wagon drove to town,

He in his carriage on me looked down;

My crop and horses and cattle soon went

To pay on the mortgage his two per cent;

I worked all day and worried all night;

I tried hard to think it was all right

For Roy to take all from me and my wife,

And leave us empty handed to battle with life.

But time rolled around and Roy took our land,

And all that was left; 'twas hard to understand.

Bare-footed and ragged we went to town,

And lived in a hovel liable to fall down.

My family were sick and our baby died,

From want of nourishment we could not provide,

And as we laid the little one away to rest,

I doubted God's promise as being the best.

Leaving them alone I employment sought,

But failing in this, I one day was caught

And lodged in jail, in a cellar cold and damp,

And charged with the great crime of being a tramp;

At the end of a week I again was set free.

And homeward I went eager my family to see,
My wife was not there but soon I was told,
She had died from want, from hunger and cold.

To the potters field I went, and there by her grave
I thought of the wrongs, the laws, to our citizens gave.

I had worked so hard, and tried to be
An honest man and deal honorably,
I had lost wife, babe, home and courage too,

And now I doubted if God was true.
My children were homeless, and I but a tramp
To roam o'er this earth no where even to camp.

The foxes have dens and the birds have their nest,
But a poor wandering tramp has no where to rest;

I arose from the grave of my wife and said,
God! pity the poor! Help us remember the dead,

Who died at Yorktown, at Vicksburg, that we
Might enjoy that freedom, that liberty granted by thee!

Four Mile Breeze.

We had a very heavy rain this morning and looks like it will continue.

We were glad to see Mr. Cross, move back in our community, but surprised at the boys that moved him, coming back in such a rush, how is it W. A.

We did had a nice time at the concert at Chapin Friday night, the spike team went and also the black mule.

Several of our people went to Columbiana, Saturday to see the ox wagon come in to haul off the court house, but they did not succeed, it was hard for her to swallow but they had it to do.

One of our good friends has bought him a hack, boy's maybe we can borrow it to take the girls riding.

FRED.

Health of community very good. We had a hard rain and wind last Saturday night.

Preparations are being made for another crop of 6 cents cotton.

Owing to the bad weather there was no preaching at Four Mile Sunday.

Our boys and girls spent a pleasant time at the residence of Mr. Miners, on last Tuesday night.

Some of our boys continue to go west.

Calera's whiskey was wasted in beat 9, how did it take boys?

Prof. James Spearman of Talladega, paid the home folks a pleasant visit last week.

I would say to the young folks, it is rather soon for boquets.

Miss Dillard, of Montgomery, is visiting relatives of this community this week.

We are glad to state that Miss Nora Tucker, is still improving.

Mrs. S. G. Hunter, of Gadsden, and Mrs. J. D. Blackburn Anniston, visited relatives in this community last week.

The election passed off quietly on the 5th, beat 9 polled up a large vote of 256 to 9 in favor of Columbiana, Calera was not in it.

SAM.

Wilsonville Snaps.

Rev. L. A. Holmes, filled his regular appointment the first Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Blackerby went to Yellow Leaf last Friday on business.

Mr. Geo. Smith, is visiting his father's family for a few days.

C. W. Archer, and A. J. Blackerby, went to Columbiana, on business last Saturday.

Married: At the Baptist church on Thursday night last, Mr. A. G. Weldon, and Miss Clara Smith.

We wish them a long and happy life.

Mr. Amos Daniels, and Col. Smith, visited Columbiana, last Saturday.

We are sorry to learn of old Mr. Jim Elliott's death at Vincent.

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

The election went off very quietly and smoothly last Monday.

And a large majority for Columbiana. Hurrah! for Wilsonville and the good people thereof. We are glad to learn that Columbiana, still holds the court house, I think it is all over now.

ZEBRA.

Notice No. 13,783.

Notice For Publication. LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., February 8, 1894.

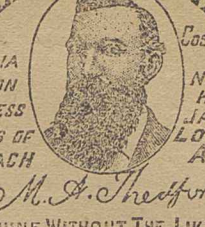
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on April 14th, 1894, viz: Dora L. Phillips, formerly Dora L. Thomas, Homestead entry, No. 20833, for the N½ of SE¼, and E½ of SW¼ of Sec. 36, Tp. 20 south R. 2 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Stone, of Pelham, Ala., King H. Davis, Jr., William O. Blackerby and Clem Davis, all of Columbiana, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Subscribe for the Advocate.

TAKE MATHEDFORD'S BLACK DRAUGHT FOR DYSPEPSIA INDIGESTION BRUISES JAUNDICE SOURNESS OF STOMACH



LOSS OF APPETITE

None Genuine Without The Likeness And Signature of M. A. Theodford On Front Of Each Wrapper. M. A. Theodford Med. Co. Rome, Ga.

S. J. Evans Calera, Ala. DEALER IN TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS.

All work done in an artistic and workman like manner.

THE BEST WAY. —TO THE— SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, —IS VIA THE—

L. & N. (LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.)

THE THROUGH CARS Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Connecting for all points in TEXAS AND THE WEST, Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Amore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad.

The Finest Passenger Line in the South.

FASTEST TIME. GREATEST COMFORT. Most Elegant Equipment! PULLMAN'S Finest Vestibule Sleeping Cars on all Trains.

Shortest and Best Line to New York, Passing through the Scenic Shenandoah Valley, justly called "The Switzerland of America."

Pullman's Palace Cars Through Without Change.

For latest schedules and other information, call on or write to G. EVANS, Union Ticket Agent, Anniston, Ala.

B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

L. A. BEEL, A. G. P. A., Selma, Ala.

PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly forty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has for the latest creation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

The history of the bicycle is in all that pertains to crudeness, novelty and the subsequent rapid development of lines which were the foundation of the modern bicycle of today. Since 1816 the inventive genius of man has been at work upon the construction of cycles; but not until 1869, when the American velocipede appeared can it be said that cycle manufacturing took even the slightest form of industry. The bicycle of today is a radically different affair of that of five or six years ago. Within this period the safety bicycle has superseded the dangerous high wheel, cushion tires succeeded solid ones, and these in turn have been placed among other back numbers by the more modern pneumatic tire.

The highest grade bicycles of 1893, such as the world famed Victor bicycles have probably reached the stage of development where many more improvements are improbable if not impossible. The maximum and minimum in weight have been reached and it is now assured that from 28 to 35 pounds is the proper standard, varying from the former for a racer to the latter for very rough usage and heavy riders.—Scientific American.

For Sale. Two good milk cows with young calves. Apply at this office.

Will Out!

3 Great Papers 3

For Only \$1.65!

We have murdered Prices. Read!

The People's Advocate.

The Atlanta Constitution.

The American Farmer & Farm News.

We call special attention to our clubbing arrangement with the great southern weekly, The Atlanta Constitution; and the well known agricultural journal, The American Farmer, which enables us to offer ALL THREE papers for the remarkably low sum of \$1.65 a year. The first duty of every good citizen is to patronize his home paper. He wishes to become thoroughly conversant with his county matters, and only through his home paper can he expect to be supplied with the current county news, which is of the closest interest to him.

After he has provided himself with his home paper, the next consideration of those who are not within easy reach of a first-class daily newspaper should be to select a first-class weekly newspaper supplying all of the general news of the world, and paying special attention to features which are of particular interest to the household and the farm.

Just such a paper is The Weekly Constitution, published at Atlanta, Ga., and having a circulation of 150,000 copies a week, the largest of any weekly newspaper published in America. It is essentially a farmer's paper and stands at the head of the weekly press of this country. Its agricultural department alone is worth the subscription price of the paper, while it numbers among its contributors such well known names as Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Joel Chandler Harris, Sarge Plunkett, Bill Arp, and hosts of others whose reputations are world wide.

Its women and children's departments are prepared with a special view to please the little folks and the women, and its news columns literally cover the face of the earth.

Then a strictly agricultural and stock paper comes next, and the paper everybody wants is The American Farmer and Farm News. This valuable journal is a recent union of four of the oldest standard agricultural papers in America. Its columns contain only the very best original matter, especially written, by the most noted agricultural writers, such as Dr. Galen Wilson, T. Greiner, Dr. Hoskins, Henry Talcott, Fanny Field, Miller Purvis, J. M. Rice, J. E. Read, N. J. Shepherd and other experts in practical farming.

Its articles are invariably terse, simple and reliable, and it is more widely quoted than almost any other farm journal.

We are enabled to offer the THREE papers, the Advocate, the Constitution, and the American Farmer for a little more than the price of one, and we will

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES.

VOL. II.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

NO. 37.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wholesale Summary of the News of the Week Gathered from Every Quarter.

Postal notes will cease to exist on July 1.

The Brazilian war drags its slow length along.

Gen. Early's condition is reported to be more favorable.

Buffalo is the only city in the United States that has given the country two presidents.

Alabama is the fourth state in cotton, fifth in molasses, sixth in sugar, seventh in rice and tenth in coal.

Twenty-three Pittsburg firms make flint and lime glass. The annual production exceeds 24,000 pieces of table ware alone.

G. H. Henson, the Chattanooga banker, who shot and killed J. B. West, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

Deustrow, the son of an ex-millionaire, shot his wife and 5-year-old boy, both in the head. The boy was killed, the wife is yet alive.

Albert S. Rosenbaum, probably the richest Hebrew in America, died recently, at the age of 60. His estate is estimated at \$300,000.

In the vicinity of Alva more than 300 horses and cattle were frozen. Voluntary relief committees are scouring the country, gathering and taking care of the people.

A hurricane passed two miles north of Wesson, Miss., leveling many houses. One hundred dollars has been subscribed by citizens of Wesson for the destitute sufferers.

Yellow fever is on the increase at Rio de Janeiro. There were sixty deaths in one day. The captain of an Austrian war ship has died and several Portuguese vessels are infected.

James J. Hahn, charged with theft of \$71,000 in negotiable bonds from his sister, and \$4,000 worth of diamonds from his wife in Natchez, has been brought back from Guatemala by detectives.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro have been received, stating that Admiral DeGama of the rebel fleet was wounded in the neck and arm during the fight at Armaco, and is in an extremely critical condition.

During the late storm at Chicago fifty workmen were imprisoned all day and night in a temporary crib, where they suffered intensely from cold. They were rescued from their perilous situation by a tug.

At San Antonio, Texas, the million dollar courthouse, now under construction, was damaged by fire, which consumed two hotels and another large building. Three men, who were buried in the ruins, were rescued, but will probably die.

The federal grand jury at Chicago has returned an indictment against Lieut. Mauey, charging him with the murder of Capt. Hedberg at Fort Sheridan. He is at present at large under a \$10,000 bail, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Reports from Oklahoma territory render it almost certain that several lives were lost in the great storm; passengers from that territory, Kansas, Cherokee strip and Indian Territory report the most terrible blizzard of recorded history.

The park commissioners have decided to advertise at once for bids for the sale of the white (world's fair) buildings. This decision has been brought about by the frequent occurrence of fires, evidently incendiary, since the close of the exposition.

Advices from Brazil are to the effect that there is no abatement of the yellow fever scourge at Rio. About three-fourths of the victims are foreigners and children. The U. S. cruiser, New York, has gone to sea suddenly and is supposed to be infected.

A Southern Pacific train was wrecked by robbers at Roscoe, Texas. Dave Thomas, engineer, was badly hurt, and Fireman Masters and a tramp shot and killed. The express car was blown open with bombs and robbed—of what amount is not known.

There has been another fire in the world's fair buildings. The main colonnade between the agricultural building and machinery hall was burned. The smaller colonnades were destroyed by the firemen to prevent the flames from reaching the main structures.

One mile above Alexandria, La., Capt. J. N. Bell had a barn blown down, killing a mule and six calves and crippling a mare. The African church was demolished, the large barn at the Welsh driving park, sixteen box stalls and all the fences were laid low, and three residences wrecked.

John W. Hayes, general secretary and treasurer of the Associated Knights of Labor, has published a notice to the order that Past General Workman Powderly and A. W. Wright and John Delvin, of the late general executive board, have sued the Order for balance of salary claimed to be due them.

While new boilers recently put into the steamer Brandenburg were undergoing a trial at Kiel an explosion occurred, killing forty-one men and fatally wounding nine others. Three chief engineers, who were on the vessel to report on the work of the boilers, are among the dead. The vessel was towed back to Kiel.

At Citico, Tenn., three young negro tramps went to sleep on a slag dump. It was not known that they were there and a car of molten slag was run out and dumped above them. One of

them, Buck Porter, was covered by the seething mass flowing over him. He was, of course, burned to death. The other two escaped.

Several weeks ago a man who had been knocked down and robbed was admitted to the Grady Hospital in Atlanta. Though otherwise apparently sane he has totally forgotten and cannot recall his own name and previous history. He offers a reward of \$150 to any one who can tell his name. Photographs of the man will be sent over the country.

A launch belonging to the American cruiser, Newark, at Rio de Janeiro, went ashore to take some yellow fever patients to hospital. On board were three shots were fired at her from the insurgent steamer, Maria. The shots went wild. The captain of the Maria afterwards alleged that he did not know the launch was American. After landing her sick sailors the Newark, by order of Admiral Benham, sailed for Montevideo, where she will be disinfected.

The recent storm extended from Maine to the Rio Grande, and from the lakes to the gulf. The wind attained a velocity of sixty miles an hour at Nantucket, Mass., at Chicago, at Mobile and at Hennessey, O. T. At Nantucket snow fell to the depth of 9 inches, at St. Louis, 14. At Omaha where 8 inches of snow already covered the earth, 12 inches more were piled on. The drifts are enormous.

At Paris, France, Edean Breton, 23 years old, threw a bomb in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus at the St. Lazare railway station. The bomb exploded and twenty-four persons were wounded. The mirrors, windows and doors were blown to atoms, the ceiling and floors rent and the walls cracked. Breton left the cafe and started down the street running. Three policemen gave chase and soon came up with him, when he drew a pistol and shot one of them and a woman in the crowd. Other policemen overpowered and took him to the police station, with great difficulty protecting him from the fury of the mob.

Leroy Harris was arrested in the postoffice at Buffalo, N. Y., and taken to the office of the United States Commissioner for examination on the charge of forgery of a money order. The office is in the third story of the building. The examination was proceeding quietly when Harris jumped to his feet and, drawing a pistol, yelled: "Hold up your hands, or I'll blow your brains out!" He then backed to the door, his revolver still covering the officials, passed out, locked the door behind him and left the building. Inspector Latimer threw up a window and, firing a revolver to attract attention, yelled, "Stop him, stop him." A crowd gathered, but Harris was gone before the police arrived.

A dispatch from Rockford, Ill., says: The times being hard upon so many of our people, some sixty families of Scandinavians hereabouts will go to Mississippi shortly, travelling from the nearest point upon the Mississippi river to this city by river to Mississippi. Low prices for farm products and want of work in our factories caused the Scandinavians to investigate, resulting in this movement to the south. It seems some are not joining the movement who were expected to, but will purchase lands in Alabama adapted to raising fruits and Cuban grades of tobacco, and grazing sheep, and also raise early vegetables for shipment to Chicago, Detroit, etc.

The recent great storm numbers among its victims twenty persons frozen to death in Oklahoma and the Cherokee strips. From published reports the following partial list is made: Mrs. Fanny Spencer, twelve miles from Cross; James Mulligan, four miles south of Perry; Harvey Newcombe, a companion of the latter, died from exposure, fifteen minutes after he was found; Mrs. Jennie Cramer and two children, found frozen in a coyote's burrow ten yards from the house; Henry Melton, found dead under his horse, near Nowkirk; at Anadarko, one of two Indian pupils found under a snow bank, died, the other may recover; a family named Seares, near Woodward, reported frozen to death; Miss Jennie Johnston, a young teacher, left her school for her boarding house and has not been seen since.

FROM SCHOOL TO COURT

Is Continued the Contention Between Catholics and Protestants.

The Catholics and Protestants of East Tawas, Mich., are in a row over the public school. A short time ago Father Brueck appeared at the school and requested the Catholic scholars to leave the room during prayers. Professor Oggerby objected, and suspended scholars for breaking the rules, that is, leaving the room without permission, which, it is claimed, would have cheerfully been granted if asked for. The school board was appealed to, and passed resolutions sustaining Professor Oggerby and censuring Father Brueck severely. Now Father Brueck will appeal to the circuit court for a mandamus prohibiting the religious service. Excitement is at a high pitch.

Congressman Wilson Convalescent.

Congressman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, who has been detained at Kansas City by sickness, is now entirely free from fever, and his physician thinks there will be no danger in his resuming his journey to Mexico.

A Pennsylvania Colliery Caves In.

An extensive cave-in occurred at the Gaylord slope of the Kingston coal company, Plymouth, Thirteenth men are entombed. Thirteen men are entombed. Rescuers are hard at work. There is but little hope of getting the men out alive.

REFORM MATTERS.

The Great Fight of the People Against Oppression—Notes from the Field.

GROVER'S BANKS.

Grover had some little banks. Their gold was bright and yellow. And every time the banks would babble would up and bellow.

They got the people in a pinch And shrove them of their wool. And Grover called an extra session. Which gave banks a s rouger pull.

And when the banks had got the pull And put the screws down tighter, Grover and they got in their work And made our people's lighter.

"What makes the banks like Grover?" The people all inquired. "Cause Grover loves the banks, you know, Such questions make us tired."

President Cleveland appears to have several things on his hands this time, each of which is giving him as much trouble as "his" congress.

If the United States has to increase its bonded debt in a time of peace and bounteous crops when, in the name of goodness, will they get out of debt?—*Auburn, Ind., Times.*

Why don't the bondholders and the so called honest money advocates ask that the bonds be made out of something that has "intrinsic" value? The paper upon which they are printed costs next to nothing, and they tell us that the law cannot create value.—*Missouri World.*

The consolidation of big railroads is being facilitated by the appointment of receivers. Let the good work of consolidation go on. There finally will be one grand combination of all the railroads and branches under one control and Uncle Sam will be general superintendent.

A correspondent writing from Pennsylvania says: "If Pennsylvania would poll a large vote this fall and still larger in '96. They are getting very sick of the old parties." Certainly these men who thus write from every direction cannot be deceived.

Some of the gold maniacs in the United States senate having assisted Grover Cleveland to chain the country to the cold rocks of the gold Caucasus, are now refusing to allow their master to select the vultures who are henceforth to prey upon its vitals. They have lately refused to confirm the appointment of one Hornblower to the supreme bench. "And for this much thanks."—*Farmers' Tribune.*

The Mississippi legislature met in special session last week and since the last session so many of the members had left the Democrats and joined the Populists that the committee had to be revised to make them Democratic. Here were men already holding office as Democrats who joined the Populists. It will now be in order for some old party crank to say that the Populists all left the old parties to get office.—*Ex.*

The articles incorporating the proposed "North and South" railroad were filed in the office of the secretary of state at Topeka a few days ago. The proposed line will begin at a point on the Gulf of Mexico in Texas and run across the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota to a point near the south of the Manitoba line. The provisions for securing the stock are the same as have already been published.

Utah is very near outside the limits of civilization. The farmers there don't raise any cotton and they don't buy supplies. However, the average mulatto married citizen has not escaped the mortgage planter. The goldbug has been there; he came, saw and conquered. There are 38,816 families in the state. About 31 per cent rent their homes and farms while 69 per cent own them. Mortgages aggregating \$1,974,943 encumber the homes and farms of the state.

The money shark papers are making a terrible hubbub about the Wilson bill. It is bound, if they can have their way, to take the place of the

Sherman silver purchase law. They told the people with hand on their hearts that all that was necessary to restore "confidence" and "prosperity" was the repeal of that purchasing clause. "Prosperity" was if anything made worse after the repeal. Now it's the Wilson bill that is keeping "prosperity" on its sick bed. It's all to fool the people and keep the money question out of sight.—*People's Alliance, Hartford, Mich.*

Lafayette Penco was by common consent chosen the leader in the movement to attach the income tax to the Wilson tariff bill, and when the democrats were forced by the combinations which he had succeeded in forming to call a caucus, and then make the income tax a part of the Wilson bill, he achieved a point in political management which will be, not only to him, but to the Populist party of untold advantage in the future. When he had created a situation which forced the free silver democrats of the south, and the high tariff gold standard, monopolistic republicans of the north, to both vote together for a purely Populist measure which was demanded only in the Populist platform, he accomplished a feat which has seldom been attained by any statesman hitherto in the management

of warring factions and hostile parties.

POPULIST DAILY.

At the great reform conference held in Hastings, Nebraska, recently, the question of establishing a Populist daily at some convenient point in the state was fully discussed. It was not only the most prominent subject that came up for the deliberate consideration of that august body, but it also received the attention of the State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Nebraska Independent Press Association and the state central committee of the People's Independent party, and each organization unanimously agreed that a first-class state daily must be established at once. The action of these various organizations brought forth propositions for establishing a daily by Omaha parties and the publishers of the *Nebraska Standard* of Kearney to a committee appointed by the reform conference. This committee brought in a majority report recommending the *Standard* proposition, which the conference referred to the state executive committee of the People's party for final action.

SOUND THE ALARM.

Let America's freemen no longer sleep. England is doing with her money what she could not do with her guns, conquer America and make our people a nation of slaves. During the year ending June 30, 1892, we exported \$200,000,000 more goods than we imported, yet were obliged in addition to this enormous sum to send out \$39,000,000 of bullion to meet the demands of foreign holders of American securities. And what is the remedy proposed by the administration at Washington, backed up by John Sherman and his cohorts? Nothing but to issue more national bonds. In the midst of the greatest financial panic and money scarcity ever known in the history of the nation our law makers are leading the people like dumb brutes to the slaughter, into eternal bondage to the conscienceless money power. It is time for every lover of home and family to sound the alarm in his neighbor's ears in a way that shall effectually awaken them to a sense of the danger that threatens.—*Farmers' Tribune, (Des Moines, Ia.)*

POPULIST PROPHECIES.

The subject of prophecies and prophets was up in the house the other day. Chris Hartman, referring to Wilson's prophecy concerning the wave of prosperity that should follow this land when the Sherman act was repealed, said: "I wonder after all whether he is a prophet, the son of a prophet or only the mouthpiece of the stuffed prophet of Buzzard's Bay." Around the senate they begin to say that Senator Allen is a real, genuine prophet. That comes about from two or three sentences he used in the speech he delivered in the senate August 24, wherein he said:

Where is the gold to come from if this volume is to be supplied by gold? It is evident that we do not mine it, and if we obtain it at all it must be by purchasing it by the issuance of government bonds. And this is the resort, in my judgment, to which the gold monometalists are attempting now to drive the country. I give it as my judgment that any administration which authorizes the issuance of government bonds today, removed as we are 30 years from the close of the war, and with our wonderful wealth which should be converted into money, will be turned out of power speedily at the close of its tenure of office. The same means by which the treasury has been depleted and looted in the past of its gold may be resorted to in the future, and we will be compelled to issue more bonds to buy more gold, and by this means a perpetual national debt will be created and will rest upon our people for years to come. There is no end—there can be none—to a system of this kind.

When the senator's attention was called to this, he remarked that one part of the prophecy had come true and that the other part was certain of fulfillment. But Senator Allen is not the only Populist prophet. There are hundreds more of them scattered all over the land, whose prophecies are being fulfilled every day.

THE ALAMO.

The Historic Building To Be Restored to Its Original Appearance.

Rev. G. Q. A. Rose, president of the San Antonio relief society has obtained the consent of the city council to give work to the unemployed men here in restoring the historic Alamo building to the same appearance that it had at the time of the massacre of the Texans. One of the changes that will be made in the building will be the removal of the upper floor, which was put in about thirty years ago by military authorities who had occupied the building.

ONLY ONE CASE.

Doctors Kept Busy Vaccinating Residents of Knoxville.

There are no new cases of smallpox and James Perry, the colored man down with the disease, is in a fair way to recover. The officers are making a strong effort to prevent the spread of the disease, and a pest house is being erected in the suburbs. Vaccination has been ordered, and physicians are being kept busy.

The Vessel A Total Loss.

During the recent gale the bark New Light, lumber laden, from Savannah, bound for Philadelphia, was stranded on Eagle Beach, twelve miles west of Beaufort, S. C. The crew was saved but the vessel was a total loss. Pilots report seeing the masts of two schooners sunk on the outer diamond of Lookout shoals.

ALLIANCE READING.

Matters of Importance to the Order and to Those Who Believe in its Teachings.

Inactive sub-alliances in Kansas are being reorganized rapidly.

A series of Alliance rallies are to be held throughout South Dakota.

In California, ladies who join the Alliance pay half rate initiation fees and quarterly dues.

Organize and educate. Now is the time to do it. Material is lying around loose; all you have to do is to gather it in.

To develop the material resources of nature and improve the social condition of all the people, is a labor of pure patriotism.

Hon. D. H. Yoeman, president of the Indiana state alliance, is beginning an active campaign of reorganization in Indiana. The "old guard" are making another grand charge all along the line.

The greatest resources of a nation are her people. Develop men and women and you have stronger constructed defenses against foreign or national decay than "broad armed navy or high raised battlement" can ever afford.

A number of funny editors are again telling that the Alliance is dead and what killed it. A sure sign that the organization is growing, and that is the news we get from every state in the union. The growth is slow, but healthy.

There is no other thing that is so important to the people of this country as direct legislation. Give us the referendum and the people will settle the money and tariff questions in short order, and they will be settled right, too, in the interest of all the people instead of a few.

In the olden days man and his rights were specially regarded if he was free born; money and property were secondary matters. Today it is property that is sacred and the dollar is the divinity; attack that and it is generally regarded that you lose all your personal rights, if, to assert them, is necessary to deny the divinity of the dollar.—*Henning (Minn.) Advocate.*

United States Senator M. C. Butler made an address at Columbia, S. C., Monday before a large audience from various parts of the country. He was introduced by President Evans, of the state alliance. He declared his course in national politics, stating that he had advocated free silver since 1881. He made a splendid impression and seemed to have many friends among the Marlboro farmers in his race for re-election.

Mr. Maguire, a Californian, has introduced into the house a postal telegraph bill, providing for the issue of \$25,000,000 in bonds, to be expended in the erection of telegraph lines, starting at thirty-two of the largest cities in the country. The tolls are fixed at ten cents for ten words, and the Postmaster-General is authorized to arrange for a rate of twenty cents for one hundred words for news dispatches.

It has been said, and it is true, that this is a rich man's panic. Most of the poor men failed long ago and others are too poor to make an assignment. True, some of the rich are reaping a harvest out of the misfortunes of both poor and rich, but it is only a question of time, and not long off, when the very rich will find their ill-gotten gains an elephant on their hands. We notice that some of the supposed rich men who are failing were known to be enemies of the reform movement. They ridiculed and hissed the very name. While we are sorry for them, we hope they will learn a lesson and act like sensible men hereafter.—*Progressive Farmer.*

According to the previous notice the National Alliance will meet in Representative Hall, Topeka, Kansas, on the 6th of February. The Executive Committee announce that the city of Topeka will entertain the delegation free of cost during their stay. Also that citizens there have already raised \$1,000 to help defray traveling expenses. This shows their liberality and enterprise, all of which will be duly appreciated. The South has had most of the national meetings and it is but fair that the Northwest should have an opportunity to show the South and East that they are as hospitable and fraternal as their neighbors.

FARMERS, ORGANIZE.

The need of organization was never more apparent than at the present time, nor was there ever a period when the farmers were more nearly ripe for such a movement. The outlook too, was never quite so encouraging as now. During the past year there has been a plan developing for the consolidation or federation of all the farmers' organizations, and this will doubtless be an accomplished fact very soon and every local organization which may be perfected this winter of Alliance, Grange, P. O. I. or F. M. B. A. will add so much to the great federation when complete.

Let all organizers and lecturers take hold with renewed energy, and all interested farmers at once call together

your neighbors and organize yourselves into a union of strength for good to yourselves and country. Millions of men and women are out of employment, and at the same time hungry for bread, while the granaries are bursting with plenty which is seeking a market which scarcely pays cost of production. Farmers, will you continue to be indifferent to the need of the times? The policy of the government must be radically changed to serve the many, as well as the few, or anarchy and ruin will devastate the country. *The Rural* has been sounding the alarm for many years, and warning the people of the coming dangers, now more imminent than ever before, and we again assert, that unless the farmers of this country take hold of the questions which so much need solution, which a determined and mighty grip, we shall, as a nation, land in the midst of a bloody revolution before the close of the nineteenth century. Will you delay longer in the midst of the grave questions which beset us? The millions of unemployed must not starve in a land overflowing with plenty, and where there is so much work to be done to develop, improve and beautify our comparatively new country. What are our legislators doing except to live off the fat of the land, while millions are starving for want of the necessities of life? Let the people awaken to duty and demand that something be done in some tangible way for the relief of the people.—*Western Rural.*

Are the Feet of Those Who Walk on the Sand of Death Valley.

Mr. Frederick Momson's lecture on Death Valley, which was delivered at Metropolitan Temple on Friday, added something to our knowledge of one of the most curious spots in the State. It was a year or two after the discovery of gold that its existence was made known by the frightful destruction of an immigrant party by thirst within its limits.

The immigrants were coming in through Nye County, Nev.; they crossed a pass in the Paramint Mountains and struck into the valley, where their skeletons lie to this day. Some ten years afterward the United States Boundary Commission surveyed the valley and pronounced it to be the bed of a former lake, which had been drained in one of the last volcanic convulsions on this side of the mountains. Since then it has been visited by occasional explorers and gatherers of borax; but as it contains no water, as the air is impregnated with mephitic gases, and as the thermometer sometimes registers as much as 140 degrees in the shade in summer, visitors have been few and far between.

Yet it is an interesting spot. It is part of the belated world, to which the great Salt Lake, the subterranean river of Mojave and the Colorado Desert belong, and of which the geyser of Sonoma are an offshoot. As Greenland is a relic of the last glacial age, so this distressed region is a surviving relic of the latest igneous age; an era when nothing was finally settled, and fire and water were contending for supremacy over the soil. Similar regions exist in southern California and in the vicinity of the Dead Sea in Palestine; the volcanic force has so far lost its primitive energy that earthquakes are light, and there are no eruptions; but the volcanic gases continue to escape in such quantity that travel is attended with danger to life, and the water springs are polluted with salt, sulphur and poisonous ingredients. In the California Solfatara excessive heat is added to the other horrors of the place. The center of the valley is hotter than Sennar, and the only animal life is a few specimens of tropical reptiles.

Mr. Momson is reported to have said that the bottom of the valley is the lowest depression on the earth's surface. This is not strictly correct. The lowest levels obtained in Death Valley are about 430 feet below the sea, whereas the surface of the Dead Sea in Palestine is 1,800 feet below. But the hole which goes by the name of Death Valley is pretty deep. The crust of the earth throughout the valleys of San Bernardino and Inyo counties must be very thin. The traveler's feet are separated from the internal body of everlasting fire by a slim sheet of earth and rock, which would offer but a slight resistance to seismic force. A few miles distant from Death Valley there is a region which may be surveyed by the eye, and which contains a thousand active volcanoes—small of their kind, to be sure, baby volcanoes, so to speak, but still actively engaged in throwing up mud and water. And not many miles away is the range of granite mountains, among which Mount Whitney rears its head through the clouds; solid masses of primeval rock which must have worn the shape in which we see them now when the plain at their feet was a seething, raging caldron in which fire and water contended for the mastery.

To see such marvels of nature people cross oceans, spend fortunes and carry their lives in their hands. Neither Mauna Loa nor Hecla offers such wonders to the beholder as Death Valley and the Colorado Desert. In January and February the heat in the valley is bearable—not over 90° in the shade. Excursion parties might be fitted out with supplies of food and water, and in a few days, the visitors might see enough to realize what the world was like in the Plutonic age. The contrast between the pleasant valleys of the rivers, with their fruit trees bursting into blossom, and these dreadful deserts, with their awful chasms and their hideous inhabitants, would be a thing not easily forgotten.—*(San Francisco Call.)*

Hand Him Round.

A special from Ocala, Florida, says: Several months ago Frank Jenkins of Valdosta, Ga., eloped with a young woman of that place, deserting his wife and babies. Jenkins and his paramour came to Lake Weir, Fla., where they passed as man and wife. Jenkins soon deserted the lady and came to Ocala, where he ingratiated himself into the good graces of Miss Myra Fancher, a highly respected young lady, and married her. Today Jenkins was recognized by a gentleman from Valdosta, and immediately fled. His latest wife has sworn out a warrant for bigamy.

SWELLING THE POPULATION.

A Big Batch of Servants Locate in Kansas City.

Kansas City's population was increased by the arrival there of forty-three persons—the family of Walker Stevens and his long line of descendants from Kentucky. Mr. Stevens and family decided to try their fortunes in Kansas City, and when they got off the train and boarded a street car they filled the grip and hung on the sides as they made their triumphant entry into the city. There is still another daughter with seven children to follow.

WORK HAS BEGUN

At the Birmingham Rolling Mill—Fires Lighted.

The fires at the Birmingham Rolling Mill are lighted. Tongues of flames can be seen peering out of the big stacks and clouds of smoke arise from the great industry, all of which is a welcome sight.

Only the new puddling department is running now, but the entire plant will be in operation within a week.

Want to Come South.

Wm. T. Sherman Post, No. 148, G. A. R., at Bloomington, Ill., adopted resolutions that it is the sense and the desire of the post that the Grand Army of the Republic shall accept the invitations of the citizens of Atlanta to hold the national encampment there in 1895.

CLOSE TO FIRE

Are the Feet of Those Who Walk on the Sand of Death Valley.

Mr. Frederick Momson's lecture on Death Valley, which was delivered at Metropolitan Temple on Friday, added something to our knowledge of one of the most curious spots in the State. It was a year or two after the discovery of gold that its existence was made known by the frightful destruction of an immigrant party by thirst within its limits.

The immigrants were coming in through Nye County, Nev.; they crossed a pass in the Paramint Mountains and struck into the valley, where their skeletons lie to this day. Some ten years afterward the United States Boundary Commission surveyed the valley and pronounced it to be the bed of a former lake, which had been drained in one of the last volcanic convulsions on this side of the mountains. Since then it has been visited by occasional explorers and gatherers of borax; but as it contains no water, as the air is impregnated with mephitic gases, and as the thermometer sometimes registers as much as 140 degrees in the shade in summer, visitors have been few and far between.

Yet it is an interesting spot. It is part of the belated world, to which the great Salt Lake, the subterranean river of Mojave and the Colorado Desert belong, and of which the geyser of Sonoma are an offshoot. As Greenland is a relic of the last glacial age, so this distressed region is a surviving relic of the latest igneous age; an era when nothing was finally settled, and fire and water were contending for supremacy over the soil. Similar regions exist in southern California and in the vicinity of the Dead Sea in Palestine; the volcanic force has so far lost its primitive energy that earthquakes are light, and there are no eruptions; but the volcanic gases continue to escape in such quantity that travel is attended with danger to life, and the water springs are polluted with salt, sulphur and poisonous ingredients. In the California Solfatara excessive heat is added to the other horrors of the place. The center of the valley is hotter than Sennar, and the only animal life is a few specimens of tropical reptiles.

Mr. Momson is reported to have said that the bottom of the valley is the lowest depression on the earth's surface. This is not strictly correct. The lowest levels obtained in Death Valley are about 430 feet below the sea, whereas the surface of the Dead Sea in Palestine is 1,800 feet below. But the hole which goes by the name of Death Valley is pretty deep. The crust of the earth throughout the valleys of San Bernardino and Inyo counties must be very thin. The traveler's feet are separated from the internal body of everlasting fire by a slim sheet of earth and rock, which would offer but a slight resistance to seismic force. A few miles distant from Death Valley there is a region which may be surveyed by the eye, and which contains a thousand active volcanoes—small of their kind, to be sure, baby volcanoes, so to speak, but still actively engaged in throwing up mud and water. And not many miles away is the range of granite mountains, among which Mount Whitney rears its head through the clouds; solid masses of primeval rock which must have worn the shape in which we see them now when the plain at their feet was a seething, raging caldron in which fire and water contended for the mastery.

To see such marvels of nature people cross oceans, spend fortunes and carry their lives in their hands. Neither Mauna Loa nor Hecla offers such wonders to the beholder as Death Valley and the Colorado Desert. In January and February the heat in the valley is bearable—not over 90° in the shade. Excursion parties might be fitted out with supplies of food and water, and in a few days, the visitors might see enough to realize what the world was like in the Plutonic age. The contrast between the pleasant valleys of the rivers, with their fruit trees bursting into blossom, and these dreadful deserts, with their awful chasms and their hideous inhabitants, would be a thing not easily forgotten.—*(San Francisco Call.)*

Herculean Feats of Insects.

Insects for their size, are believed to be the strongest members of the animal creation, and amongst the insects, the Hercules Beetle stands first in this respect. It can support and even lift a weight equal to more than 500 times the weight of its own body. If a man were possessed of equal strength he would be able to raise a weight of more than 120 tons, or, putting it in another way, he would be able to lift 600 other men. The flea is also possessed of marvellous strength and agility. It can leap more than 200 times its own height, and drag more than 80 times its own weight. To equal the jumping power of a flea, a man, from a standing position, would be able to leap over the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The flea is excellent in leaping power by the cuckoo-spit frog hopper, a small insect which can cover more than 250 times its own length. In power of grip, insects are surpassed by the oyster and the limpet. The force required to open the shell of a living oyster is more than 1,300 times its own weight; while the strength of the limpet in adhering to the rock is almost equally great. The mites makes 500 steps in a second, or 30,000 in a minute. Allowing the horse to move at an equal rate, he would perform 1,022 miles an hour. The journey from London to Birmingham would occupy but six minutes and a fraction.—*(Yankee Blade.)*

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., FEB. 21, 1894.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
R. F. KOLB.
For Secretary of State,
J. C. FONVILLE, of Crenshaw.
For Auditor,
W. T. B. LYNCH, of Macon.
For Commissioner of Agriculture,
S. M. ADAMS, of Bibb.
For Treasurer,
T. K. JONES, of Tuscaloosa.
For Attorney General,
WARREN S. REESE, Jr., of Montgomery.

A free ballot and a fair count is our motto.

Judge Gaston, of Butler, makes a splendid presiding officer.

Can anybody tell us why Col. Oats commences his campaign at Huntsville?

John Sherman is bossing the democratic party, Cleveland seems to be "the man Friday."

The cuckoos at Washington, are still looking at their political god before they tell the time of day.

The Vultures of Wall Street are hard to satisfy; fifty millions bonds only sharpened their appetites.

The Bill Stevens episode at the Birmingham convention will add thousands of votes to the Kolb ticket in August.

Congress has repealed the federal election law in order that the sanctity of the ballot box may be invaded with impunity.

The New York papers say that an income tax will cause the rich to perjure themselves. We thought they had been doing that for some time.

The remark of Senator Pugh, before Cleveland was nominated in 1892. "That John Sherman was a granger compared to Cleveland" has proved true as Gospel.

The ticket has been nominated, and it goes without saying, that the "genial Reuben" will be re-elected governor of Alabama by 75,000 majority on the first Monday in August.

Mr. Skaggs's arraignment of the judiciary of the state for wincing at the corruption and frauds practiced by the ballot box stuffers in this state in 1892 was severe but true, every word of it.

The Birmingham convention was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the state. Eight hundred and forty delegates were present, besides a large number of visitors from every county in the state.

Wheeler H. Peckham, for associate justice of the Supreme Court was rejected by the U. S. Senate on last Friday by a vote of 40 to 31. It seems that the Senate is not willing to put a premium on party treachery.

Did it ever occur to Col. Oats, that the white voters of North Alabama may refuse to ratify the trade made with Judge Richardson and the Huntsville Mercury?

"The best laid schemes of mice and men, gang aft aglee."

A few hungry fellows, calling themselves republicans, were at Birmingham on the 8th, hoping they would be able to sell out to the Jeffersonians. They left Birmingham wiser, if not better men. They may have better success at the Democratic convention in May.

The Bill Stevens democracy were on hand at Birmingham on the 8th. Too cowardly to face the music themselves, they made up a purse of thirty dollars for their distinguished leader and sent him to disturb the Jeffersonian convention. He will not attempt such a thing again.

The speech of Hon. W. H. Skaggs, of Talladega, before the Birmingham convention, was a masterly presentation of the issues in the present campaign. We understand it will be published in full and we advise every unprejudiced man, irrespective of party, to get it and read it.

THE CONSPIRACY.

A prominent organized democrat informed us some time ago that he had good reason to believe and did believe, that there was a conspiracy on foot by which Col. Oats and his friends hoped to be able to shelve Senators Morgan and Pugh and the congressmen who had the moral courage to stand by their constituents. Money of which Billy is said to have a considerable amount, was to be freely used and the administration was to lend its powerful influence in aid of the conspiracy. It seems that this little gang of "cuckoos" have divided out all the fat offices among themselves without once considering what the people thought about it.

But we are digressing. The scheme as told us was about as follows: Judge Richardson was to be induced to withdraw from the race for Governor and throw his influence for Oates, who was to be nominated by fair means or foul, and counted in. A majority of the legislature was to be counted in, who could be depended on to do the bidding of Oates and the administration. Herbert was to be elected to the Senate in place of Morgan. After serving one term as Governor, Oats was to decline a re-election and throw his influence to Richardson for Governor, who in turn was to use his influence for Oates for Senator in place of our present able and fearless junior Senator, Pugh.

Of course the Advocate cannot vouch for the correctness of this rumor and only give the facts as related to us by our friend, but subsequent events go to show that something of that kind is on foot. The withdrawal of Judge Richardson and the flop of the Huntsville Mercury to Oats in the last few days, looks as if a part of it was true at least. It now remains for the voters of Alabama to say whether or not these schemers will be allowed to relegate such men as Johnston, Morgan, Pugh, Denison and others to the rear in Alabama politics for no other sin than that of standing by the pledges they made the people.

The Times is sorry for poor Longshore. He has "borne the burden and heat of the day" for several years past, but it begins to look as if young Mr. Skaggs was going to come along and knock his congressional persimmon off the Populite-Jeffersonian bush. Poor Longshore!!—Selma Times.

The Advocate can assure the Times, that its slobbering sympathy is not needed, by Mr. Longshore or his friends, he is able to take care of any congressional aspiration he may have. The Times certainly has a poor opinion of the organized democrats, but perhaps the Editor of the Times, has had his big mouth wide open so long, expecting Cleveland to drop a plum in that he imagines that Mr. Skaggs is in his fix, dying to serve the dear people. Mr. Skaggs so far as we have been able to learn has never asked for office at the hands of the democratic party but worked faithfully to help stir the old rotten hulk into the harbor of prosperity, and only deserted her when he found out that the whole crew had left the calm and placid sea of democracy, and headed for the dangerous whirlpool of plutocracy, and nailed to its mast a flag that bore the strange inscription, "John Sherman is our political god-father."

A dispatch from Washington undate of February 13th, says: "Representative Rayner proposes to offer a resolution to-morrow authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue an other \$50,000,000 of bonds."

It seems to us such a resolution reaches the height of folly. What use or necessity is there for congress to pass such a resolution, when the secretary assumes the authority to issue them without the sanction of congress and in palpable violation of both the letter and spirit of the law. Carlisle is simply a jumping jack; the Wall Street pirates pull the strings, and he performs.

The Advertiser will soon begin to have night mares, hot shot from the genial Reuben will mow down the Oates, and Frank Glass will be found picking up the oat straw, and sticking it back into the ground, and swearing by all that is good and bad that there is nothing the matter with the oates; that a cyclone just blew them down and he is straightening them up for fun.

The State Ticket.

For governor, Reuben F. Kolb, of Montgomery.
Secretary of state, J. C. Fonville, of Crenshaw county.
Auditor, W. F. B. Lynch, of Macon county.
Treasurer, T. K. Jones, of Hale county.
Superintendent of education, J. P. Oliver, of Tallapoosa county.
Attorney-general, Warren S. Reese, Jr., of Montgomery.
The following is the state executive committee agreed upon by the populace convention:
First District—Charles Spies, Dr. R. B. Harris, Marengo.
Second—J. M. Whitehead, Butler; J. S. Stewart, Covington.
Third—S. W. Brooks, Geneva; J. T. Tate, Russell.
Fourth—J. Gilbert Johnson, Dallas; L. T. Green, Calhoun.
Fifth—Charles K. Morris, Elmore; M. W. Whitley, Clay.
Sixth—Sam Snoddy and M. A. Little.
Seventh—J. Box, St. Clair; F. W. Powell, Cullman.
Eighth—Dan Cook, Morgan; L. C. Coulson.
Ninth—J. C. Manning, Jefferson; S. M. Adams, Bibb.
State-at-large—A. P. Longshore, Shelby; G. E. Jones, Clarke; W. M. Wood, Cullman; George F. Gaither, Etowah.
* The committee selected as chairman, John W. Pitts.

Platform adopted in joint-convention:

1. We demand a free vote and an honest count.
2. We demand the passage of a contest law for state officers.
3. We demand the free coinage of gold and silver on the basis of 16 to 1.
4. We demand the expansion of the circulating medium to \$50 per capita.
5. We protest against the control of the circulating medium by corporate enterprises.
6. We demand a tariff for revenue and that the revenue necessary to meet the expenses of the government be raised as far as possible by a tariff on importations and that this tariff be so levied as to protect the border mines, the mills, the shops and on the farms and their products against the labor of foreign countries.
7. We demand a national graduated income tax on salaries or incomes in excess of reasonable expenditures for the comforts and necessities of life.
8. We favor more liberal educational facilities for the masses and a better and more efficient administration of the school laws.
9. We demand that the convicts shall be removed from the mines.
10. We demand that the present lien laws be so amended as to give the miners the same benefits accorded to other laborers, and the enactment of such laws as will secure to them the payments of wages in lawful money, semi-monthly.
11. We favor the creation of the offices of State Inspector of weights and measures, election of mine inspectors and the inhibition of working children under 13-years of age in the mines.
12. We favor the development of our material resources and the upbuilding of our industrial enterprises, and to that end we invite the investment of capital pledging the enactment of such laws as will afford encouragement and protection to all legitimate investments.

The democracy has recently been Shermanized till it is hard to tell what a democrat is, and the republican party has been so badly Cleverlandized that a good republican can't tell exactly whether he is a foot or horseback.—Ex.

Judge James W. Lapsley, of the Anniston city court it seems, is the only Judge in Alabama who ever raised a voice in condemnation of the frauds and ballot-box stuffing in 1892. What a commentary on the judiciary of our state.

In a recent speech in Kansas, Mrs. Lease quoted from the declaration of independence without specifying her author. The local republican paper printed her quotation and then took a half column editorial to prove that such remarks could only emanate from the rankest kind of anarchist.—Ex.

Subscribe for the Advocate.

Wilsonville Snaps.

Health very good.
Rained last Saturday night.
Prof. Kilpatrick has a flourishing school.

Mr. Henry Farr, of Four Mile, was in the city Saturday.

Mr. Walter McGowin and Jno. Weldon went to Columbiana last Saturday.

Miss Shannon from Anniston, is visiting relatives and friends in this place.

Mr. C. S. Archer and daughter from Yellow Leaf, visited the family of W. H. Blackerby last Saturday.

Snowed last Thursday and was cold. It was cold for road working, but they went ahead all the same.

Mr. Jackson, who is running a saw mill six miles above here, is putting a planer at this place. We wish him good sales for his lumber and good success in business.

The farmers are preparing for another crop. I guess they are planning for a good price for cotton, 7 cents. But we are afraid it will be more than 2 or 3 cents.
We see that Capt. Kolb heads the ticket for '94, and we fully believe that he will be the governor of Alabama. Let every man consider the matter over, and when he goes to the polls in August cast his vote to suit our standing. I think our votes will be counted in August 1894, and that Capt. Kolb will be elected by a large majority, so let us strive to that end.
ZEBRA.

Center Institute Snaps.

Health of community good.
My friend where did you get that beau-K.

Rev. J. D. Martin, of Pelham, was in our community last week.

Some little snow fell on Thursday last to the delight of every little boy and girl.

The old folks don't like so much of this grave yard talk but the Poem says, "rich are those that have many true friends."

There was a Valentine drawing at the residence of Mr. Lonnie Wilders, on the 14th, a good time was enjoyed by all who were present.

Some of our boys went to Columbiana, last week, their business has not yet been learned, but we are quite sure it was not all together the election.

Uncle Ben went to see his little dear not long since and she was not at home, he waited till she came home and returned home next morning, so come again Uncle Ben.

Hon. Rufus Lester, of Columbiana, was up on the second Sunday and visited Mr. Jackson's folks and he got lost when he started home so he struck camp with a good farmer, but it happened that the family was gone from home and Rufus left next morning with his fair unpaid. So come again Rufus.
A. M.

Chapel Chat.

There is a great deal of sickness in this community.

Mr. Jesse Nivens paid Talladega a flying visit last Saturday.

Mr. D. R. Richards, has been sick for some time, but we are glad to learn is improving.

Miss Lizzie Chapman who has been visiting her sister Mrs. G. W. Nivens, returned home last Tuesday.

Miss M. Teague who has been visiting friends and relatives on Camphran for the past month has returned home.

Times are hard but there are some buildings going on. Mr. Jesse Nivens is having his house ceiled, and a handsome yard fence erected.

SUBSCRIBER.

Gurnee Talk.

Health of community good.

A goodly number of the young men who have been at work here have left, some for parts unknown.

Mr. R. S. Williams, with his newly patented railroad switch—which a trainman can throw and then throw back while running at any rate of speed, is still on hand with his genial manners and merry laugh for all.

We are waiting and watching very patiently to see who will win at Washington—Carlisle aided by Cleveland or congress. If congress allows Carlisle to issue more bonds, the democrats who have been leading the party, and are now wearing the bell had just as well prepare their graves, for '96 will tell the tale.
No. 2.

Notice No. 14,788.

Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., February 8, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on April 14th, 1894, viz: Dora L. Phillips, formerly Dora L. Thomas, Homestead entry No. 20,838, for the N½ of Sec. 32, and E½ of Sec. 33, of Twp. 20, South R. 2 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Stone, of Pelham, Ala.; King H. Davis, Jr., of William O. Blackerby and Clem Davis, all of Columbiana, Ala.
J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

TAKE
M.A. THEODOR'S
BLACK DRAUGHT
FOR
DYSPEPSIA
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
SOURNESS OF
STOMACH
CONSTIVENESS
SICK OR
NERVOUS
HEADACHE
JAUNDICE
LOSS OF
APPETITE
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE LIKENESS AND
SIGNATURE OF M.A. THEODOR ON FRONT OF
EACH WRAPPER. M.A. THEODOR MED. C.
ROME, GA.

S. J. Evans
Calera,
Ala.
DEALER IN
TOMBSTONES AND MONU-
MENTS.
All work done in an artistic and
workman like manner.

THE BEST WAY
—TO THE—
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
NORTH AND NORTHWEST,
—IS VIA THE—

L. & N.
(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.)

THE THROUGH CARS

Of this line pass Calera daily, running
THROUGH
MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW
ORLEANS,
Connecting for all points in

TEXAS AND THE WEST,

Also running through to
NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE,
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the
NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any
point, write the agent of the Louisville
& Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or
C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

**The East Tennessee, Virginia &
Georgia Railroad.**

The Finest Passenger Line in the South.

**FASTEST TIME,
GREATEST COMFORT,
Most Elegant Equipment!**
**PULLMAN'S Finest Vestibule
Sleeping Cars on all Trains.**

Shortest and Best Line to New York,
Passing through the Scenic Shenandoah Valley, justly called "The Switzerland of America."
Pullman's Palace Cars Through Without Change.

For latest schedules and other information, call on or write to
G. EVANS, Union Ticket Agent,
Anniston, Ala.
B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. A.,
Knoxville, Tenn.
L. A. BELL, A. G. P. A., Selma, Ala.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a
small sum and on a honest opinion, write to
MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years'
experience in the patent business. Complete
information strictly confidential. A Handbook of
information concerning Patents and how to ob-
tain them sent free. Also a catalogue of me-
chanical and scientific books sent free.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
special notice in the Scientific American, and
thus are brought widely before the public with-
out cost to the inventor. This splendid paper,
issued weekly, is a valuable asset to every
inventor. It is the largest circulation of any scientific work in the
world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, \$5.00 a year. Single
copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beau-
tiful plates in colors, and photographs of new
houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the
latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

The history of the bicycle is in all that pertains to crudeness, novelty and the subsequent rapid development of lines which were the foundation of the modern bicycle of today. Since 1816 the inventive genius of man has been at work upon the construction of cycles; but not until 1869, when the American velocipede appeared can it be said that cycle manufacturing took even the slightest form of industry. The bicycle of today is a radically different affair of that of five or six years ago. Within this period the safety bicycle has superseded the dangerous high wheel, cushion tires succeeded solid ones, and these in turn have been placed among other back numbers by the more modern pneumatic tire. The highest grade bicycles of 1893, such as the world famed Victor bicycles have probably reached the stage of development where many more improvements are improbable if not impossible. The maximum and minimum in weight have been reached and it is now assured that from 28 to 35 pounds is the proper standard, varying from the former for a racer to the latter for very rough usage and heavy riders.—Scientific American.

For Sale.
Two good milk cows with young calves. Apply at this office.

Will Out!
We have murdered Prices. Read!

3 Great Papers 3
For Only
\$1.65!

The People's Advocate,

The Atlanta Constitution,

The American Farmer & Farm News.

We call special attention to our club-
bing arrangement with the great
southern weekly, The Atlanta Consti-
tution; and the well known agricul-
tural journal, The American Farmer,
which enables us to offer ALL THREE
papers for the remarkably low sum of
\$1.65 a year. The first duty of every
good citizen is to patronize his home
paper. He wishes to become thor-
oughly conversant with his county
matters, and only through his home
paper can he expect to be supplied
with the current county news, which is
of the closest interest to him.

After he has provided himself with
his home paper, the next consideration
of those who are not within easy reach
of a first-class daily newspaper should
be to select a first-class weekly news-
paper supplying all of the general
news of the world, and paying special
attention to features which are of par-
ticular interest to the household and
the farm.

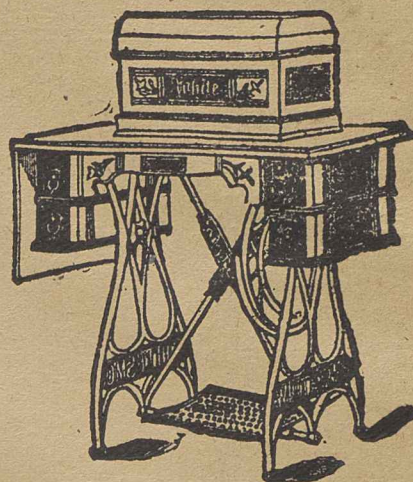
Just such a paper is The Weekly
Constitution, published at Atlanta, Ga.,
and having a circulation of 156,000
copies a week, the largest of any week-
ly newspaper published in America. It
is essentially a farmer's paper and
stands at the head of the weekly press
of this country. Its agricultural de-
partment alone is worth the subscrip-
tion price of the paper, while it num-
bers among its contributors such well
known names as Bret Harte, Mark
Twain, Joel Chandler Harris, Sarge
Plunkett, Bill Arp, and hosts of others
whose reputations are world wide.

Its women and children's departments
are prepared with a special view to
please the little folks and the women,
and its news columns literally cover
the face of the earth.
Then a strictly agricultural and
stock paper comes next, and the paper
everybody wants is The American
Farmer and Farm News. This valu-
able journal is a recent union of four of
the oldest standard agricultural papers
in America. Its columns contain only
the very best original matter, espe-
cially written, by the most noted ag-
ricultural writers, such as Dr. Galen
Wilson, T. Greiner, Dr. Hoskins, Henry
Talcott, Fanny Field, Miller Purvis, J.
M. Rice, J. E. Read, N. J. Shepherd and
other experts in practical farming.

Its articles are invariably terse, simple
and reliable, and it is more widely
quoted than almost any other farm
journal.
We are enabled to offer the THREE
papers, the ADVOCATE, the Constitu-
tion, and the American Farmer for a
little more than the price of one, and
we will take great pleasure in for-
warding to the Constitution and
American Farmer, for any names sent
us, accompanied by \$1.66 in cash.

The White is King.

1,000,000 NOW IN USE.



The Lightest Running,
The Easiest Sewing,
The Handsomest and
The Most Durable
SEWING MACHINE
IN THE WORLD.

IT HAS A RANGE OF WORK THAT
MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS,
AND THEREFORE

SATISFIES EVERYBODY.

Live, Energetic Dealers Wanted, to whom
we are prepared to offer satisfactory prices
and terms.

**White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND**

PEOPLE'S REFORM OVER 150 Book & News Co.

**REFORM
BOOKS,
Song Books,
ETC.**

The proprietors
of this Company
are members of the
Alliance, are well
known to us, and
we cheerfully recom-
mend them.—W. S. Morgan, Sec-
retary National Reform Pres Association.

Send for catalogue (free) contain-
ing complete list of all desirable re-
form literature, song books, etc.
Also correct likeness of leading re-
form authors, and fine portrait of
Jerry Symphon.

**PEOPLE'S REFORM BOOK
AND NEWS CO.,**
120 Chesnut St., St. Louis Mo.

By special arrangements with the
Reform Book and News Co., orders
may be sent to this office.

Are You a Woman

Who has not seen a copy of

Arthur's New Home Magazine

of Philadelphia? "The best and cheap-
est illustrated monthly ever published
in the English language." 1,500 pages
for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories

and splendid articles by best writers
on all subjects of interest to women.
Three months free if you take it now.
Sample copy 10 cents.

PATENTS Obtained on easy PATENTS or drawing and de- Caveats scription to us and we will attend to the rest. EXAMINATIONS FREE. Established over thirty years. Address **Louis Bagger & Co.**

Trade-Marks. WASHINGTON, D. C.
may 17-3m

**LONGSHORE & BEAVERS,
Attorney's And Counselor's
At Law,
Columbiana, Ala.**

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE
courts of the district and in the
Federal Courts and the Supreme Court
of Alabama.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

is the greatest Labor Organization the world
has ever seen.

It is the only organization which, while striv-
ing to secure for wage-workers the best
possible terms as to wages, hours and con-
ditions, aims at reforming the causes of
industrial injuries.

It secures to each trade and locality absolute
control over its own trade or local affairs,
yet its perfect organization enables its
members to act unitedly, promptly, and
therefore, effectively when concentrated
action becomes necessary to accomplish its
objects only by appeals to reason and con-
science—never by force.

It is pledged to work for the overthrow of the
capitalistic system of production and ex-
change, yet, realizing that reforms can
only be beneficial and permanent when
they rest upon the convictions of a wisely-
educated people, it seeks to accomplish its
objects only by appeals to reason and con-
science—never by force.

For copy of Platform, sample copy of
official journal, and full information as to
how to join or organize an Assembly in your
local address

JOHN W. HAYES,
Lock Drawer 1523, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Wednesday.

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, FEB. 21, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

E. T., V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T., V. & G. railway arrive at Columbia as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 4, Mail and Express, - 12:22 p. m.
No. 24, Local Freight, - 2:30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5, Mail and Express, - 3:38 p. m.
No. 23, Local Freight, - 6:40 a. m.

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court.—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, judge.

Chancery Court.—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court.—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

Gorden DuBose, visited Selma last week.

Call on J. P. Adams if you want a cheap meal.

John Hall, of Montevallo, was in the city Monday.

I. D. Mason, visited Birmingham last Saturday.

James Evans and wife spent Sunday on Yellow Leaf.

N. A. Graham, of Calera, was in the city last Friday.

A. M. Elliott, visited Anniston last Monday on business.

G. D. Johnson, visited Birmingham last Friday on business.

W. H. Winpoe, paid Birmingham a flying visit last Monday.

John W. Pitts, of Creswell, was in the city several days last week.

Walter Merrill and Dr. Black of Shelby, was in the city last Friday.

See change of the Victor advertisement in this issue of the Advocate.

Dr. W. S. DuBose, is absent several days in North Alabama on business.

Mr. Walter Duran and lady of Calera, spent Sunday with relatives in the city.

Miss Lizzie Riddick of Shelby, visited her friend Miss Leila Parker last week.

J. T. Cromwell has made an improvement on his place by repairing his garden.

Edward Lee, of Birmingham, was in the city several hours last Saturday on business.

If you want the best county paper in the state, take the Advocate. Only \$1 a year.

J. R. Beavers, was in Vincent and Creswell Friday and Saturday on business.

Mrs. Mary Johnston is visiting relatives and friends near Wilsonville this week.

W. S. Cary, Esq., of Montevallo, was in the city last Monday on professional business.

Advertise in the Advocate if you want the public to know that you are in business.

F. E. Stockings, of Calera, spent Sunday in the city, visiting the family of W. B. Greck.

Mr. W. W. Albright, has moved from east college, to the Carlton house on main street.

J. A. Baker, of near Wilsonville, passed through our city last Thursday enroute to Texas.

J. M. Reynolds, Esq., of Montevallo, was in the city last Monday in attendance on Probate court.

J. K. Milner, representing the Iron Belt Mercantile Co., spent Sunday in the city visiting his family.

Ben Teel who has been working on the College for some time, left for his home at Clanton last Thursday.

Mr. James Mason and family, who have been sick for the past few weeks, were glad to learn is improving.

E. S. Lyman, of Montevallo, spent a few hours last Monday in the city on business before the Probate court.

Bosh Kimble had the misfortune on last Sunday evening to get his arm broke, by being kicked by a mule.

W. W. Walls, who is traveling for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., spent Sunday in the city with his family.

Mrs. Gardner who has been visiting the family of B. L. Moore for some time, returned to her home in Childersburg last Friday.

The young people had a sociable last Friday night at the residence of J. W. Johnston, and of course all enjoyed themselves very much.

Mrs. E. B. Nelson and daughter Edna who has been visiting relatives and friends at Weavers Station for several days, returned home last Friday.

Jim Seale, of Childersburg, spent Sunday in our city visiting his parents and friends, and more especially a sweet little "maiden" who always looks to his coming with joyous expectations. Come often Jim you are always welcome in our midst.

Creswell Items.

So much rain that farmers are getting behind with their work.

Rev. Mr. Butt occupied the pulpit at the Baptist church last Sunday.

Mr. J. L. Judge, left Monday on a visit to Cooks Springs in St. Clair.

Prof. DeGraffenriede, of Vincent, came down Sunday to hear Bro. Butt.

J. R. Beavers, Esq., of Columbiana, was in this section last week on professional business.

Our constable has secured a pack of blood hounds and will soon be ready to run down violators of the law.

Some one broke into the cook room of G. M. Lowry's residence the other night and stole all the back bones spare ribs and lard from three hogs he had killed the day before.

Mr. Curry Williams and family, of Anniston has lately moved into our neighborhood, and will hereafter be found at the Singleton homestead. We extend to them a cordial welcome.

Mr. M. A. Jennings, a few miles above us in beat 16, came very near killing one of his children one night last week. Hearing a noise in the yard, he took his pistol and went to see what it was, seeing something move in the darkness and supposing it to be a dog, he fired, inflicting a wound in the fleshy part of his little girls arm. Fortunately the wound was slight.

A Little Deceiver.

It cannot be called a little fraud, as it is of too great value and is not to blame for being misused.

Vick's New Branching Aster when cut resembles the chrysanthemum so closely that only experts can tell the difference, and as it comes into flower six weeks before the "mums," and at a time when flowers are scarce, it is a great temptation to the florist to sell these Atters for "mums." The Branching Aster can be easily grown out doors, and the seeds cost only 25 cents per packet, so that every person who has a foot of ground can enjoy a grand treat for almost nothing.

If you want honest goods send 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Floral Guide, it costs nothing, as the 10 cents may be deducted from first order.

Notice!

The executive committee of the People's Party of Shelby county is hereby called to meet in Columbiana on Saturday March 3rd, 1894, a full attendance is desired as business of importance will come before the committee.

LIST OF COMMITTEE.

Beat 1—E. T. Brasher, J. A. West, J. E. Dykes.

Beat 2—W. M. Connell, John W. Williams, J. S. Carden.

Beat 3—S. J. Evans, Jasper Holcombe, John B. Randall.

Beat 4—N. W. Abbott, John Fancher, Jas. Ozley.

Beat 5—J. S. Jones, A. Leonard, B. G. Nabors.

Beat 6—L. R. Kendrick, T. B. Holcombe, R. W. Polk.

Beat 7—R. A. O'Hara, Eliza Holins, Jesse Nivens.

Beat 8—C. N. Pitts, G. M. Bilby, I. C. Shrader.

Beat 9—F. P. Day, Thomas Baugh, J. M. Spearman.

Beat 10—S. K. Cross, W. M. Gilbert, Dr. Joe Johnson.

Beat 11—J. W. Farley, J. W. Attaway, B. F. Dourrough.

Beat 12—R. J. Byers, Jr., John Berryhill, E. R. Isbell.

Beat 13—J. C. Davis, R. Davis, J. C. Elliott.

The Cartail-Cleveland Demand.

[BY MATTIE CRESS STANCHFIELD.] Bonds we'll have, you understand Is old "contraction's" cry;

Congress, no more is on our hand The people we'll defy.

Bonds we'll have; would also like The peoples' sympathy.

We feel our need so we must strike While we are out at sea.

Congress or no congress, we will take The medicine, we want;

Contractions in a fearful state Of how to be more gaunt.

Bonds we'll have. Must we endure Such very great distress?

No other pill, so quickly cure Our painful wretchedness.

Bonds we'll have, though some people The use of a flat, [cry]

To take with "confidence" and try To get relief by that.

Do people who would save this waste, Dare to dictate to us?

When bonds are sweet to our taste, We'll not with them discuss.

Bonds we'll have, although each one Should call for human flesh;

For now the people're on the run To get out of this mesh.

Sheet Music or a Novel Free.

To any one sending on a postal card the names of 10 or 15 young ladies and gentlemen—all from one P. O.—between 15 and 21 years of age, who love to read, we will send a good Novel or piece of Sheet Music, free. Write plainly and address Business Journal, Beaver Spings, Pa.

Dental Notice.

Dr. W. W. Corley, from Talladega, will be in Columbiana from the 10th of March until the last of April, fully prepared to do first class dental work and to extract teeth without pain. All parties should see him and save their teeth and money.

Henry Fallon, who has been spending some time with friends and relatives in the city, returned to New Orleans last Friday, where he will resume work.

Go to J. P. Adams for fresh fish and oysters.

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of one of "fa" issued from the circuit court of Shelby county, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell, in front of the court house door, in the town of Columbiana, on the 5th day of March, 1894, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:

The house and lot known as the Mary P. Roper residence in which John T. Cromwell, now resides, bounded as follows; on the south by depot street, on the east by the Methodist church lot, on the west and north by a large ditch, said house and lot is situated, in Columbiana Shelby County Alabama.

Levied upon as the property of J. T. Cromwell, as Administrator of the Estate of M. P. Roper deceased, to satisfy said "fa" in my hands in favor of Scott Horton.

This 1st day of February, 1894, feb 6-3t H. W. NELSON, Sheriff.

Notice.

United States Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 24th 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James M. Hale against James F. Richards for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2,314, dated April 24th, 1888, upon the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Section 8, Tp. 21 S Range 2 west, in Shelby County, Alabama with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Columbiana Ala., before Gordon DuBose, Commissioner, on the 6th day of April, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

N. H. ALEXANDER, Receiver.

2-6-6.

LADIES!

Have you planned your flower garden for this year? You will want some new flowers, of course, a few bulbs, plants, and so on; but whether you get them or not, you are going to have a generous supply of annuals; they are always in style and always ready to repay us for our trouble. Now, we want to furnish you annuals (200 varieties) this year FREE OF CHARGE. We do it not because we are over generous, but because our gift will attract your attention to something else which is to be wanted. The prettiest and best of all periodicals published for ladies at a low price is "WOMAN"—a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin and as charming as a spring bonnet. It is the delight of the household, furnishing happiness for the sitting room, comfort for the sick room, valuable help for the sewing room, the kitchen and the garden—a perfect home paper, cut to fit and to delight woman, the home-maker. The beautiful picture on the first page of every issue is alone worth the subscription price. Now for our offer: Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and in addition, we will send you 200 varieties of FLOWER SEED FREE!

This offer is for immediate acceptance. Don't put it off. Send to-day, and you will receive the seed and WOMAN promptly. Address WOMAN PUBLISHING CO., RICHMOND, VA.

Missing Word Contest.

Supply the missing word in the following sentence:

"In society the all absorbing topic in England during the quarter was the Prince of Wales and the..... affair."

One-fourth of the net subscription receipts of those entering this contest will be divided among those who supply the correct word in the blank in the above sentence. Thus, if there are \$5,000, one-fourth would be \$1,250. If ten supply the correct word each would receive \$125, if 100, each \$125.00, &c.

Both of the above contests free and in addition to Two Papers for the price of one.

The Weekly Constitution has a circulation of 150,000, and is The People's Paper. It favors Tariff Reform, an Individual Income Tax, and the Expansion of the Currency to a degree sufficient to meet the legitimate business demands of the country.

It covers the news of the world every week, having news correspondents in all the news centres of the world.

Take your home paper and The Constitution.

TWO FOR ONE.

Both for \$1.50.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

July 4, 1893, Converted by One Man Into Thanks-giving Day.

For twenty-five years I have been an occasional part of the time a great sufferer from rheumatism. Sixteen years ago my health gave so completely away that the doctors thought that my end was near at hand. I rallied, but had to take medicine daily. Many recurrences of that dreaded rheumatism annoyed me! For fourteen years it was pills, regulator, calomel, etc. About the 1st of August, 1892, I procured an Electropoise and left the use of all medicine. I can now walk several miles without fatigue, am supple and well; have no symptoms of my old complaint; general health good; appetite all that I could desire.

Now, gentlemen, let me thank you for the good you did me, for the comfort that I have and for the money saved, which has been more than the Electropoise cost. Yours, sincerely, ROBERT C. SHELL.

SHELL, ALA., July 4, 1893.

For a 50-page book, just issued, and giving full particulars as regards the Electropoise, write to DuBors & Webb, 191 1/2 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Notice.

State of Alabama, Shelby County Probate Court 10th day of Feb. 1894.

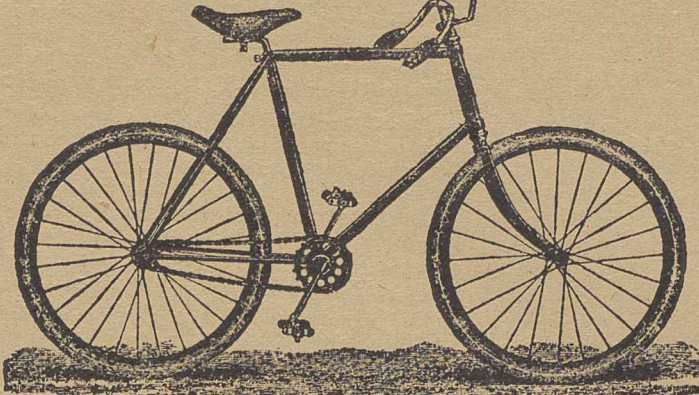
Sarah Fossett, deceased—Estate of.

This day came Robert Beavers, the administrator of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 19th day of March 1894, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

JNO. S. LEPPER, Judge of Probate.

2-10-3

VICTORS are Standard Value.



The standard price of Victor Bicycles is \$125.00. No deviation, and Victor riders are guaranteed against cut rates during the current year.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. DETROIT. DENVER.

TWO DAILY SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS

WITH PULLMAN SLEEPERS For Georgia & Florida.

Leave Cincinnati by Q. & C. 7:00 P. M. 9:00 A. M. Arrive Atlanta by E. T. V. & G. 11:10 A. M. 1:50 A. M. Arrive Macon " 1:54 P. M. 4:43 A. M. Arrive Jacksonville, S. F. & W. Ry. 10:50 P. M. 1:15 P. M. Arrive Brunswick, E. T. V. & G. 8:50 P. M. 11:59 A. M. Arrive Savannah, S. F. & W. 9:47 P. M. 11:42 A. M. B. W. WHEEN, General Passenger Agent, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several premiums and a Special Diploma by the Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Encouraged by this show as I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business: 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flowers); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness \$24.50 No. 119 Road Wagon \$27

No. 41. Wagon \$43 No. 718 \$42

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Cotton At 16 cts. Per Lb.

SEED FOR TRIAL PURPOSES ONLY.

We Have Every Seed in Existence.

There is no Money in cotton at Se. There is an active, strong demand for long staples at 16c. Then why not plant it? Your answer is: Because none of the long staples will make enough to the acre to justify planting them even at 16 cts. per lb.; it is difficult to gin it properly; it is hard to pick out, and lands will not produce staples, and so on.

Inland Sea Island is a long staple cotton in which all objections are removed. It is ENORMOUSLY PRODUCTIVE, easily ginned and no trouble to pick out. You can make it with no extra expense or trouble. See what Mr. Jeff Welborn has to say.

No Seed For Sale until next season save a limited number of packets, which we send out for trial purposes. Will positively refuse to sell seed any other way this season. Space forbids our saying more here, but write us for full information.

Packets 25 cts. by mail, 3 for 60 cts., 6 for \$1.00. RICHMOND SEED CO., Richmond, Va.

NEW BOSTON, TEX., Dec. 5, 1893. RICHMOND SEED CO., Richmond, Va.

This is to certify that I had "Inland Sea Island" cotton planted in alternate plots with Sea Island, Allison's Silk, Allen's latest improved long staple, Ozier Silk, Southern Hope and some other varieties of long lint. The Inland Sea Island was a great deal earlier than any of them and made one-third more lint per plot (of same size) than any, and double as much as any save one variety (Ozier Silk). While the lint was no longer than the Allen's, it was much finer, softer and richer-colored than it or any except Sea Island and Allison's Silk, but it made four times as much per plot as either of these two. I think your Inland Sea Island a big jump forward in the long lint business, because of its Earliness and Productiveness. * * *

Very truly, JEFF WELBORN.

Notice No. 14,026. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala. Sept. 25, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on February 28th 1894, viz: John G. Green, Homestead entry No. 21,431, for the W 1/2 of N E 1/4, S E 1/4 of N E 1/4, S E 1/4 of N W 1/4 of section 32, tp. 20 S, R 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Hale, of Longview, Ala., Charles Esman, of Saluria, Ala., William Muse and Rufus Halle, of Longview, Ala. J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

9-27-3

Notice No. 14,668. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala. Jan. 9, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on February 22nd, 1894, viz: John C. Davis, Homestead entry, No. 20,413, for the S 1/2 of SE 1/4, E 1/2 of SW 1/4, Sec. 2, Tp. 21 south R 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Carter, of Columbiana, Ala., C. C. Martin, of Lynch, Ala., John T. Lynch, of Lynch, Ala., William Lindsey, of Columbiana, Ala. J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

1-12-6

Notice. State of Alabama, Shelby County—Probate Court of said County.

A. M. Elliott, deceased—Estate of.

This day came B. L. Moore, administrator, de bonis non, of said estate, and filed his statements and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent, and praying that it may be so declared. It is ordered that the 11th day of Dec., 1893, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JNO. S. LEPPER, Judge of Probate.

11-3-3

Indian Wars. Congress has passed an act granting pensions to soldiers who served in the various Indian wars. For information address, LONGSHORE & BEAVERS, Columbiana, Ala.

Parties. Needing anything usually kept in a First-class, Reliable

Liquor House.

Will find it to their advantage to send their orders to J. F. Warwick & Co. TALLADEGA, ALA.

Orders Promptly Filled, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

B. L. MOORE Justice of the Peace, COLUMBIANA, ALA.

Collection of Claims a Specialty.

THE PEOPLE'S

ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P

LATE STATE NEWS.

Gathered From All Sources and Condensed Into Short Paragraphs.

Warren F. Smith, a merchant of Sylacauga, died recently.

Joe Simon, negro, was crushed to death between two cars at Avondale.

John Greenish, a tramp hailing from Illinois, had his left arm broken trying to board a freight train at Springville.

A child on J. I. B. Taylor's place near Roanoke, left alone got too near the fire and its clothing caught. It was burned to death.

A surgical operation on Prof. Edward L. Brooks of the State Normal College, for appendicitis, resulted in his death at Huntsville.

Mr. John Whalen, near Sylacauga, accidentally shot himself through the left arm near the shoulder. It is feared he will lose his arm.

At Linden John I. Breckenridge of Marengo county shot and killed Wade Nolan, and was himself shot and is not expected to live. Both white.

Mr. F. N. Holley has been appointed deputy United States marshal, and will be assigned to duty in the Andalusia country in Covington county.

R. Y. Foster, the slayer of H. C. Hudson, was captured at Boaz, Marshall county, by a detective. There was a reward of \$350 for his arrest.

Mrs. Rucker, living four miles east of Stanton, was killed by an unknown negro. An arrest has been made, but no satisfactory evidence of identity has been found.

In the great storm of the 11th and 12th two or three dwellings and a number of barns and stables, seven or eight miles west of Rockford, Coosa county, were blown down.

W. L. McGehee, a workman in the Birmingham Railway and Electric Car shops, was run over by an electric car and severely hurt. He was crossing the track in front of the car, not seeing it.

A Birmingham & East Lake dummy train was run into and torn to pieces by a Central of Georgia freight. Luckily there were only three passengers on the dummy, and they all escaped injury.

Russell Jones, a prominent young man of Monroe county, who left home to attend the Mardi Gras festivities at Mobile, died while returning on the boat Tusca Moore, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

The store of Downing & Keats at Choccolocco was robbed. Fifty-one dollars was taken from the safe, which was blown open. Sixty-five dollars of postoffice funds, which were in the safe, was also taken.

Capt. W. W. Worthington, of the Fifth U. S. Infantry, has been transferred from Mt. Vernon Barracks to New York, having been assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. A. O. Howard, with headquarters at Governor's Island.

At Mobile an undertaker's wagon was on the way to the residence of Miss Augusta Parker, who was burned to death on the day before, the horse ran away, broke the wagon, splitting the coffin, and fracturing the undertaker's ankle.

An unknown negro man was found lying by the Alabama Great Southern railroad track, near Altoona furnace, his leg crushed and skull fractured, and was removed to the Birmingham infirmary. He was unconscious, and it was not expected that he would recover.

A thief, having raised a window of the room in Birmingham in which Deputy United States Marshal A. J. Sullivan was sleeping, threw in a pole, with hook attached, and drew out the officers' pants. Mr. Sullivan captured the pole, and got a long range shot at the thief, but lost \$15 in cash.

Ransom Brown, a drunken negro, at work on a church at Selma, struck a white carpenter named Jones over the head with a stick. Jones was sharpening his plane bit, and proceeded therewith to carve the negro. A doctor sewed up the wounds after the loss of much bad blood.

The safe in the law office of Mr. John B. Sanford at Fayette C. H., was robbed one night last week of quite a sum of money and a gold watch. Last Friday morning Mr. Joseph R. Robertson found a package on his gate post containing \$245, addressed to Mrs. Sanford, and supposed to be a portion of the money stolen from her husband's office.

A young white man, named Wilbur, jumped off the rear platform of a street car in motion, at Bessemer, and running to the forward platform, attempted to get on, when his foot caught in some way and he fell in front of the car, which ran over him, crushing his head. Death was instantaneous.

In Valley Creek, three miles from Selma, Ralph Crosby, while hunting with three other boys, struck the hammer of his gun against something and it was discharged, the lead entered his mouth and racing upward through his head. Death was instantaneous. Crosby was 14 years old and his father had died the week before.

At Midland City John Weed and a Mr. Kelley were quarreling. Morgan Easterling joined in and Weed commenced shooting at Easterling, and, following him as he retired, continued shooting until both fell. Easterling died in a few seconds and Weed was said to be dying when the reporter left the scene.

Three negro men brought to Bessemer and sold to C. H. Spencer three cows. Three days later they drove in three more, which Mr. Spencer bought, but his suspicion was now aroused and the matter was reported to Captain Mills of the Bessemer police, who arrested the negroes and they now rest under charges of stealing cattle.

J. F. Roper, a United States commissioner, was run over the other night by an electric car at Montgomery, and died next morning. Wounds on his head, neck and chest were inflicted by the car wheels, together with the disappearance of a sum of money known to have been on his person, lead to the belief that he was knocked

down, robbed and then put on the car track.

A fire is burning in one of the slopes of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at Blounton. When it was discovered there were two men in the mines. Will West, who attended the pumps, and had been in the company's employ several years, was asphyxiated by the smoke and taken out dead. The night watchman, who was in the mine, escaped uninjured. By this fire 400 men are thrown out of employment. Every effort to stop it is being made by the company's officers.

THE GYPSY MOTH.

How an Entomologist Set Loose a Deadly Enemy to Trees.

Not so very long ago a scientific viscerator of Massachusetts who had never had the pleasure of meeting with a gypsy moth, since the frivolous creature had not journeyed into the old Bay State at the time, sent word to a friend in a far-away land, the home of the insect, saying: "Please send me a gypsy moth right away. I want to look at him; I want to study him." So the friend, who was an obedient chap, went into his garden, and with no trouble caught a gypsy moth, one of a large band of the moths who were encamped there and had eaten about everything in the neighborhood, except the house and toughest part of the fence, and he put him in a ventilated box and mailed him to the entomologist in Massachusetts.

The gypsy moth arrived safely at his destination, and the scientific sharp went to work with his jack-knife at his cage to disembow him. He was so lively that he easily stood on his head and scraped his hind legs together in the air so that the wise man might know, perhaps, that he was glad to know him. He was just as lively after he had been carved out of his mummy case, but the entomologist was light-fingered also, and he expertly caught his visitor by his tail feathers, and then went out on his veranda to scrutinize him in a strong light through his magnifying glass. But the gypsy moth was smarter than the scientific man, evidently very much smarter, and he hadn't travelled over land and water several thousand miles to be stuck on a pin and to make an entomological Roman holiday. He bided his time; and when the learned man had flipped him over on his back, looking him still by the tail, but with a slightly slackened grip, and was about to chuck his microscope down upon him, presto! he suddenly gathered himself into a knot, spasmodically yanked himself away from the glass, slid down to the veranda floor, and was off into the garden in a jiffy. The scientific man gaped at him incredulously for an instant, and then set off along the garden walk and across the green sward, treading down sweet peas and clover blossoms in a perfectly futile endeavor to recapture him. The gypsy moth got entirely away and never came back, and keen and sore was the disappointment of the entomologist thereat.

Sore, also, has been the disappointment of the old Bay State therefore ever since the luckless escape of the gypsy moth took place a number of years ago. But though he is gone he is by no means forgotten. The gypsy moth of the scientific man followed the Biblical injunction: "Multiply and replenish the earth," and the point of this history is in the fact that that little incident by which the entomologist let go the tail feathers of his gypsy moth, has cost the State of Massachusetts over \$200,000 in the past four years. Soon after the gypsy moth got away the Bay State had to appoint a State Commission, whose business it was to go and find him, together with his progeny, and the Commission found him easily and in a large majority. Each year now they keep on looking for and finding him in a steadily augmenting horde. No trouble at all. He is always on deck. Last year's work of the Commission, according to a Springfield paper, "included the examination of 4,000,000 trees and the destruction of 46,000 egg clusters, all belonging to the gypsy moth, and over 1,000,000 caterpillars. Now," comments the same journal, "an appropriation of \$160,000 with which to find and fight the gypsy moth is asked, and it is a choice between constant fight to the extermination, and the loss on the other hand of something like \$1,000,000 yearly by the ravages of the pest."

Canaries by the Thousand.

In a small town called St. Andrewsberg, Saxony, some 70 families are entirely engaged in the task of rearing and educating good canary singers. A great proportion of these singers are sent abroad, far or near—to London, Australia, and to the United States, where one single firm ships 100,000 birds each year. These canaries are the inferior birds, the schreier, as they are called in Germany, on account of their notes. These schreier, says the Popular Science News, which are bought for 70 or 80 cents in the Harz, are sold for \$2, \$3 or \$4 in America. The best birds are kept in Germany, where they are called hohleroller. A good hohleroller cannot be had under \$8 or \$10 (in the Harz) and \$20 or \$25 are no unusual prices. But such birds are certainly splendid singers. The Germans have quite a number of words, each of which applies to a different sort of tune, or intonation; the hohleroller is in the minor key; klungerolle, applies to silver-tones; koller, to a warbling which reminds one of the murmur of water; gluchrolle is similar to the nightingale's notes, and one may say that every detail of the canary's song has been named, and that for every one there is a standard of perfection which the expert fancier knows perfectly well. The song of all canaries is not exactly similar, each race has its special intonation, and while the one is great on hohlerolle for instance, it is weak on gluchrolle, while the case is reversed with another race.

Legal executions in Mexico are by shooting, and take place in the prison yard.

AT THE CAPITOL.

A Synopsis of What is Being Said and Done at Washington from Day to Day.

Fiftieth Day.

SENATE.—In the senate, after the presentation of a number of petitions relating to the tariff, Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota offered a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture for information as to the wheat crop and supply of wheat in the country. Agreed to. Mr. Gray of Delaware addressed the senate on the resolution declaring the inexpediency of considering further the annexation of Hawaiian Territory. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, gave notice of a substitute to the Wilson bill, to be offered, declaring that, in view of the depression in industries throughout the country, it is unwise to make any change in the tariff. The president's message transmitting Hawaiian correspondence and other matters was laid before the senate and referred to the foreign relations committee. After an executive session the usual resolutions on the death of Representative Houck were adopted and the senate adjourned at 4:40.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cox of Tennessee offered a joint-resolution providing for the compromise and settlement of mutual claims between that state and the government, relating to certain railroad equipments and transportation. On objection the resolution went over. Mr. Bland read an amendment to his seigniorage bill, authorizing the coinage under the act of July 14, 1890, of \$55,156,681, of silver bullion, and the issue of certificates thereon to be used for current expenses; also providing for the issue of certificates in excess of this amount, but not to exceed the seigniorage. The urgency deficiency bill was passed. Among the items of the bill is one of \$50,000 to aid in carrying into effect the Chinese exclusion act; \$11,953 to repair the Ford theatre building, and \$50,000 to repair the gunboats, Castine and Mathias. Enclitics on the late Senator Stanford were delivered. The President's message transmitting additional correspondence relating to Hawaii was laid before the house, which then adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate bill making labor day, the first Monday in each September, a legal holiday, was reported from the committee on education and labor, and placed on the calendar.—Mr. Gray of Delaware, resumed his speech on the resolution from the committee on foreign relations on Hawaiian affairs. The resolution went over without action.—The house bill regarding railroad companies in territories to have stations at town sites established by the interior department was then taken up and discussed until the senate went into executive session. The senate adjourned at 5:10.

HOUSE.—In the house the Hawaiian correspondence, which had arrived during the delivery of enclitics on the late Senator Stanford, was read and referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The Bland silver seigniorage bill was taken up and the debate on it consumed the day. Mr. Bland offered an amendment at the close of the day's debate to section 2, providing "that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes, they shall be cancelled and destroyed in amounts equal to coin held at any time in the treasury." At 2:50 the house adjourned.

Fifty-Second Day.

SENATE.—After the presentation by Mr. Ely of Maine of a remonstrance from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union against the tax on whiskey, which he said was signed by officers of the union in forty-four states, three territories and the District of Columbia, the bill requiring railroad companies in the territories to maintain stations in the towns established by the interior department, was taken up. Its discussion was stopped by a motion to go into executive session, and the bill went over until tomorrow. After a short executive session the senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Quigg and Straus, members-elect from New York, were sworn in. A letter from Mr. Bravley of South Carolina was read, informing the house that his resignation as a member had been sent to the governor of his state. The house went into committee of the whole on the silver seigniorage bill and spent the time until the hour of adjournment, 5:30, in discussing it.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Quigg and Straus, members-elect from New York, were sworn in. A letter from Mr. Bravley of South Carolina was read, informing the house that his resignation as a member had been sent to the governor of his state. The house went into committee of the whole on the silver seigniorage bill and spent the time until the hour of adjournment, 5:30, in discussing it.

Fifty-Third Day.

SENATE.—Mr. McLaurin, senator-elect from Mississippi, took the oath of office. The bill requiring railroads in territories to maintain stations at towns established by the interior department was taken up, and, after being amended so as to require elections in certain counties to determine the location of county sites, was passed—yeas 27, nays 27.—The vice-president voting aye. Mr. Berry asked for a committee of conference on the amendment. Objection was made and the senate went into executive session, which lasted until 5:55, when the body adjourned.

HOUSE.—The committee on public buildings and grounds reported favorably bills authorizing buildings at Newport, Ky., and Brockton, Mass. The seigniorage bill was taken up in committee of the whole and discussed until 5:05, when the house adjourned.

Fifty-Fourth Day.

SENATE.—After the transaction of routine business numerous petitions were presented and referred, among them one of 25,000 citizens of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, asking for a continuance of the duty on iron ore.—Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting the president to communicate all dispatches to Mr. Willis, minister to Hawaii, not heretofore communicated, and especially the dispatch and letter from President Dole specifying certain charges against that officer. The resolution was agreed to. The senate went into executive session. The case of Wheeler H. Peckham, nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was brought to a vote, which resulted in his rejection. Twenty-

three democrats, eight republicans and one populist voted for confirmation and fifteen democrats, twenty-four republicans and two populists against.—At the close of the executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Chairman Cummings of the naval committee reported back the resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for instructions to officers at Honolulu to assist Mr. Blount, and his authority for issuing them. The resolution was agreed to.—Mr. Blair of New Hampshire has introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the recovery of the armament of the Kearsage, wrecked on Rancardo reef.—The house spent the time in filibustering on the silver seigniorage bill until 4:15 when a recess was taken until the night session, when, no quorum being present, the house adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house on motion of Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, non-concurred in the senate amendment to the bill requiring railroads to stop trains at certain townships in Oklahoma, and asked a conference thereon.—A vote on a motion to go into committee of the whole on the silver seigniorage bill, developed no quorum.—The resolution in relation to the death of Gen. Wm. Lindley of Pennsylvania was called up and several members addressed the house thereon, then, as a mark of respect to the deceased, at 3:10 the house adjourned.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Rendered by the Supreme Court of Alabama in the case of John S. Oldham, Mayor of the City of Birmingham, vs. the Mayor and Aldermen of Birmingham—Appealed from Birmingham City Court.

Facts of the case: On the 21st day of June, 1893, the board of mayor and aldermen of the city of Birmingham passed an ordinance abolishing the offices of day and night sergeants of the police. John S. Oldham, day sergeant, continued to serve in that capacity under the new ordinance, and the aldermen for his salary. In the court below, judgment was rendered in favor of the defendants and the plaintiff appealed.

Points decided: 1. Municipal corporations may, unless restrained by charter, abolish an office created by ordinance. 2. The power to create an office includes the power to abolish it, in the absence of constitutional or statutory provision to the contrary. 3. In this state there is no constitutional inhibition to the abolition of offices created by statute, nor any protection of salaries attached thereto. Protection is extended only to officers named in the constitution, whose offices cannot be abolished.

4. The election of one to a municipal office and his acceptance of it is not a contract between the corporation and the officer elected. He may resign at pleasure, and so, his office may be abolished, or his compensation reduced or taken away.

5. The act of December 12, 1892, "to establish a board of commissioners of police for the city of Birmingham," does not deprive the mayor and aldermen of the power to determine what officers and policemen are necessary, nor of the power to create and abolish offices. It does inhibit the increase or decrease of the salaries of officers during their respective terms of office.

6. What was the term of office in this case? It is defined by the city code to be "at the will of the board (of mayor and aldermen), for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified." The ordinance of June 23, abolishing the office, was an expression of the "will of the board," and ended the term of the officers abolished. Judgment affirmed.

THE OLDEST MASON.

In the State, in Point of Membership, Passes Away.

Joseph C. Calhoun, the octogenarian, and for nearly sixty years a resident of Mobile, is dead. He was a native of Abbeville District, S. C. He read law, graduated at Dahlgren, Ga., and removed to this state and practiced law in Greensboro, but his health failed and he came to Mobile about 1836, engaging in mercantile pursuits which he continued until about five years ago, when ill health forced him to retire.

He married Miss Sarah Ann Cross at Etawab in 1842, and September 6, 1892, celebrated his golden wedding. His wife died about ten months ago. He leaves six children: W. J. and J. B. Calhoun, and Mrs. J. A. McCord of Purvis, Miss.; Mrs. W. H. Harlan of Harlan, Miss.; Mrs. R. H. McDougall of Atlanta, and Miss Amanda Calhoun of Mobile. He also leaves a sister, Mrs. M. E. Massey of Atlanta.

He was the oldest Mason, in point of membership, in the state, having been a Knight Templar in 1852.

A FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Contract Secured by the Concord Quarry Company.

Information has been received that the Concord, Tenn., Quarry company has secured a contract for constructing a \$500,000 memorial building at Bradford, Conn. This means a great deal for this town, as it will give steady employment to a large number of men. The Concord marble was selected for this building over the finest specimens of marble of New Hampshire and Vermont. Over 100 carloads of the marble must be on the ground by September 1.

Must Return to Alabama.

Anthony Coleman was arrested at Fairfield, Texas, by a deputy United States marshal, who will take him to Mobile, Ala., to answer a charge of violating the government revenue law. Coleman left Wilcox county, Ala., a year ago and came to Limestone county, Tex., where he settled down as a farmer and married a young woman.

A Cigarette Blaze.

The main building and annex of Knoxville college was destroyed by fire recently, with a library of 2,600 volumes. The damage is between \$40,000 and \$50,000, fully insured. The fire is thought to have caught in the attic of the annex and to have been caused by a carelessly thrown cigar or cigarette.

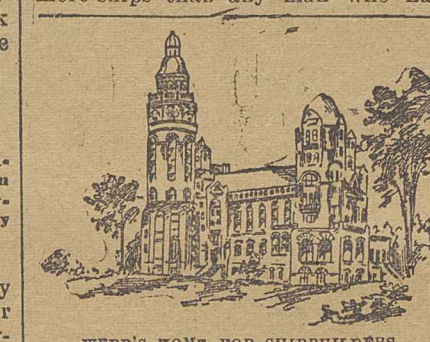
TO TEACH AND SHELTER.

W. H. Webb's Magnificent Academy and Home for Shipbuilders.

Through the philanthropy of one of New York's most prominent and highly respected merchant princes, William Henry Webb, one of the grandest institutions ever erected to aid the aged and needy and to teach the young will in a short time be dedicated. The institution is the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders.

Through the philanthropy of one of New York's most prominent and highly respected merchant princes, William Henry Webb, one of the grandest institutions ever erected to aid the aged and needy and to teach the young will in a short time be dedicated. The institution is the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders.

Commodore Webb, who erected the home, is now 78 years old. He entered the shipbuilding trade when 16 years old, and since then has built more ships than any man who has



WEBB'S HOME FOR SHIPBUILDERS.

been in the business before him. He built vessels for Italy and Russia, and sold one which he had built in war times to the Emperor of France. All told he turned out 150 vessels. Mr. Webb believes that more American ships should be built, and to encourage American shipbuilding is part of the object of the institution which he has founded.

In Badgerdom.

Wisconsin raises a very year \$105,000,000 worth of farm products. The oat crop is 43,000,000 bushels; corn, 38,000,000; wheat, 21,000,000; barley, 12,000,000. The live stock is valued at \$80,000,000. Over 10,000 square miles are underlaid by mineral deposits.

LILLIAN RUSSELL's success is pronounced. All the cigarette duds are stuck on "Nicotine."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used, except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and comes in a bottle, and is sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Grass and Clover Seed.

The largest grower of Grass and Clover Seed in the world is Salzer, La Crosse, Wis. Over 50 variety varieties, with lowest prices. Special low freight to New York, Pa., and the East.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 14c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive eleven packages of grass and clover seeds and his mammoth farm seed catalogue, for 14c postage. This is for the gardener and the citizen.

The word captain, so often used in the Bible, simply means officer.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Pills rebuild the system, clear the blood and move excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Americans are the best penmen in the world and the British come next.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The "Georgia thumper" grasshopper has a wing spread equal to that of a robin.

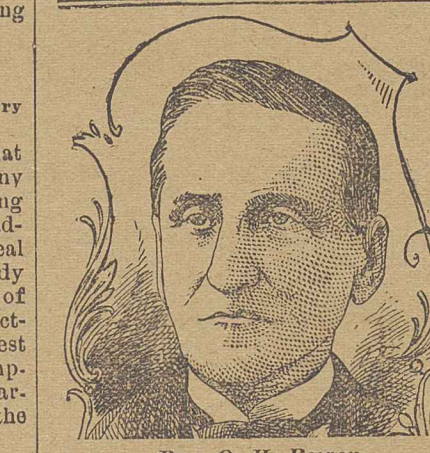
Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Pills. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaint, makes the blood rich and pure.

Greek sculptors often used eyes of glass or crystal in the faces of their statues.

NO SLEEP REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Trochets." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and constipation. Beecham's 5-0 others. 25 cts. a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c a bottle.



Rev. O. H. Power

Symptoms of Cancer

Appeared on my lip. Disagreeable eruptions came on my neck. After taking 4 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all the traces of disease have disappeared and the medicine has given me renewed vigor and strength. I am now almost 73 years of age, and work like a tiger. And I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength. I recommended it to my wife, who has suffered so much with rheumatic troubles, as also with female weakness. In two years

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

she has used about 3 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to-day, and for the last 6 months, she seems like a new being." Rev. O. H. Power, 324 Hanover Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, 25 cents.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Name of Alcohol.

The reservation of the name of alcohol for the product of the distillation of wine is modern. Till the end of the eighteenth century the word, of Arabic origin, signified any principle attenuated by extreme pulverization or by sublimation. It was applied, for example, to the powder of sulphur of antimony (kohl), which was used to blacken the eyes, and to various other substances as well as to spirits of wine. No author has been found of the thirteenth century, or even of the fourteenth century and later, who applied the word alcohol to the product of the distillation of wine.

The term spirit of wine, or ardent spirit, although more ancient, was not in use in the thirteenth century, for the word "spirit" was at that time reserved for volatile agents, like mercury, sulphur, the sulphurets of arsenic and sal ammoniac, which were capable of acting on metals and modifying their color and properties. The term eau-de-vie was given in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to the elixir of long life. It was Arnaud de Villeneuve who employed it for the first time to designate the product of the distillation of wine. But he used it not as a specific name, but in order to mark the assimilation which he made of it with the product drawn from wine.

The elixir of long life of the ancient alchemists had nothing in common with our alcohol. Confusion of the two has led the historians of science into more than one error.—Popular Science Monthly.

In the foot-ball season the college student becomes more and more what the insurance companies call "an undesirable risk."

The Brazilian theory of self-government seems to be bang up.

For the Future Settler.

It is said there is room behind the Olympic range in western Washington for 8,000 homesteaders, in addition to the 4,000 or 5,000 already settled there. As yet the country is cut off from the outside world, is sparsely settled and is as much of a wilderness as Kentucky was in the days of Daniel Boone.

Colorado's Contribution.

Colorado has 3,000,000 acres under artificial irrigation. The farm products exceed \$12,000,000 a year; there are 1,500,000 cattle, 2,000,000 sheep; the coal field cover 40,000 square miles; the supplies of marble, granite and other building stone are inexhaustible.

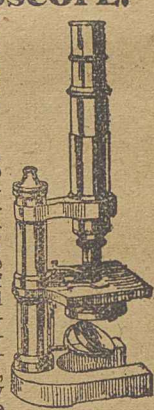
Nice Climate.

At Great Falls, Montana, the mercury has been known to drop 25 degrees inside of five minutes.

THE MICROSCOPE.

A careful microscopical examination and chemical analysis of the urine, is a valuable aid in determining the nature of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the nervous system, blood, liver, kidneys, and bladder. These diseases are possible to treat successfully at a distance, without personal examination of the patient. Thus Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, and other Diseases of the Urinary Organs are successfully treated; Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Dropsy, Liver Disease, and many other Chronic Maladies are cured without seeing the patient. Write for question blanks, treatise, and other information, describing case, and inclose 10 cents, in stamps, to pay postage.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel St., Phila., says:—"I had had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles of S. S. S. my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race, all from the use of S. S. S."

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"Almost as Palatable as Milk"

This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is no after effect except good effect. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.